

INCORPORATED

New Building and Loan Association Has Been Organized Here.

There has just been incorporated another Building and Loan Association in this city, with a capital stock of \$300,000, called the "New Building and Loan Association", with offices over the W. F. Peter Drug Store. The incorporators are Lynn Faulkner, Louis F. Greeman, Martin Hodapp, William F. Peter, Joseph S. Mills, Phillip J. Fettig, Frank F. Brethauer, Frank H. Gates, Dr. A. G. Osterman, Seba A. Barnes, Henry F. Bruning, Henry Werning, Arthur H. DeGolyer, and Henry C. Johnson.

The first nine above named constitute the Board of Directors, and Phillip J. Fettig is President, Louis F. Greeman is Vice-President, Henry F. Bruning is Secretary, Joseph Mills is Treasurer and Seba A. Barnes is attorney.

The dues are 25 cents per share per week the same as other associations. This new association is organized strictly for the benefit of the stock holders and along the broadest and most liberal lines consistent with law and safe business. Stock is issued and loans made any and every day in the year when applied for and each stock holder's weekly payments begin earning dividends at once and so continue until his payment and earnings mature his stock, which it is estimated will require about six years. The incorporators and promoters of this new enterprise have no purpose, or intention of injuring any other similar enterprise in our midst and believe there is an unoccupied field and ample room for another Building and Loan Association in Seymour, organized along liberal and progressive lines and carefully, honestly and economically administered for the good of the stockholders and the building up and advancement of this city.

Loans will be made for 6 per cent interest without premium or other unnecessary cost and charges. This new association will begin business and receive the first weekly dues on Monday, Oct. 5th and in the meantime all persons desiring to subscribe for stock for a safe and profitable investment are invited to see any officer or incorporator who will take pleasure in fully explaining methods and terms.

W. D. Bohall has returned from a two weeks trip to Oklahoma. He says he found it dry all along the way, but a good rain in Oklahoma last Monday put things in better condition there.

Is Pe-ru-na Useful for Catarrh?

Should a list of the ingredients of Pe-ru-na be submitted to any medical expert, of whatever school or nationality, he would be obliged to admit without reserve that each one of them was of undoubted value in chronic catarrhal diseases and had stood the test of many years' experience in the treatment of such diseases. THERE CAN BE NO DISPUTE ABOUT THIS WHAT-EVER. Pe-ru-na is composed of the most efficacious and universally used herbal remedies for catarrh. Every ingredient of Pe-ru-na has a reputation of its own in the cure of some phase of catarrh.

Pe-ru-na brings to the home the COMBINED KNOWLEDGE OF SEVERAL SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE in the treatment of catarrhal diseases; brings to the home the scientific skill and knowledge of the modern pharmacist; and last but not least, brings to the home the vast and varied experience of Dr. Hartman, in the use of catarrh remedies, and in the treatment of catarrhal diseases.

The fact is, chronic catarrh is a disease which is very prevalent. Many thousand people know they have chronic catarrh. They have visited doctors over and over again, and been told that their case is one of chronic catarrh. It may be of the nose, throat, lungs, stomach or some other internal organ. There is no doubt as to the nature of the disease. The only trouble is the remedy. This doctor has tried to cure them. That doctor has tried to prescribe for them.

BUT THEY ALL FAILED TO BRING ANY RELIEF.

Dr. Hartman's idea is that a catarrh remedy can be made on a large scale, as he is making it; that it can be made honestly, of the purest drugs and of the strictest uniformity. His idea is that this remedy can be supplied directly to the people, and no more be charged for it than is necessary for the handling of it.

No other household remedy so universally advertised carries upon the label the principal active constituents, showing that Pe-ru-na invites the full inspection of the critics.

Methodist Conference.

G. H. Anderson has returned from Shelbyville where he attended the Methodist Conference. He heard James E. Watson in his address yesterday and said that the ministers heartily endorsed Watson and his address.

It was rumored before the Conference convened that there would be an unusual number of changes this year among the ministers. It now seems, however, that the reverse will be true and but few of the preachers will be moved. It is practically settled that Rev. H. H. Allen will be returned to this city. The Bedford church is expecting a change and it is thought that Dr. J. H. Doddridge, formerly pastor of the Methodist church in this city will be sent there. The Bishop and District superintendents are reticent as to the proposed changes and little information can be obtained from them before Monday when the assignments will be made public.

Foot Ball.

Since the public school opened the boys are getting interested in foot ball and are organizing two or three teams. Look any direction when school is not in session and you are likely to see a dozen boys kicking a foot-ball. They play in the streets, in front yards, in back yards and most every place else except on some ground where no one would be annoyed. The game of foot-ball, well played, is all right, but it would be well for the boys to restrict the game to a ground engaged and set apart temporarily for that purpose.

Calls for Teachers.

Prof. E. M. Ross of the Seymour Business College has just received a letter from one of the largest publishing houses in the United States, saying they would agree to use all the commercial teachers the above school could prepare. Numerous calls come in every week for book keepers and stenographers. Every young man or young woman desiring a position as teacher, book keeper or stenographer should enter the Seymour Business College at once.

Back Home.

A number of special cars were taken to Indianapolis this morning over the Interurban road. They will be used to return the New Albany and Jeffersonville members of National Guard back home. These two companies have been at Fort Harrison for several weeks when the annual encampment took place. The camp has been a great experience for the boys, and would be valuable if they should ever be needed in actual service.

Telephone Talk.

The manager of the Mutual Telephone Company announces today that phone connections have been made between Seymour and Cortland, Free-town and Surprise. This will give the patrons of the new company the use of over three hundred telephones in this county free of charge. They expect to complete arrangements for further county service in the near future.

Dreamland Tonight.

"A Guilty Conscience" and "John's New Suit." These pictures are good ones for the boys and girls to see. Come and bring them and enjoy them yourselves. Latest Illustrated Song "When The Moon Plays Peek-a-Boo" by Miss Anna Carter. First show promptly at 7:30. Pictures changed every night.

Fine Corn In Sullivan.

Elmer C. Bollinger has returned from a trip through Pike, Knox and Sullivan counties this morning and reports the corn crop about the average in Sullivan county. Although the ground is very dry some of the corn will make about 75 to 85 bushels to the acre and the quality is good.

Sciarra Bros.

Tailors by trade in all its branches. Call us by new Phone. No. 37, and we bring to your house a full line samples. We do cleaning, dyeing and remodeling of ladies and gents clothes. Will call for and deliver free of charge. 4 S. Chestnut street.

News of Stores.

In this paper will be found a lot of store news that is valuable to the purchasers of goods. This is the season of the year when the people buy goods and they find these store news columns very helpful.

Mrs. Thomas Sheddick and children went to Cincinnati this morning on a short visit with her mother Mrs. Charles Hornaday.

We do "Printing That Pleases."

RAILROAD RUMBLINGS.

There was a wreck in the Southern Indiana yards at Bedford Friday that put Engine 107 out of commission and demolished a freight car. No one was hurt.

The Southern Indiana is making preparations for a busy season. Receiver Carpenter believes that he will be in position to furnish all the cars that are needed and he anticipates no trouble in getting the coal delivered. He will make a special effort to secure the Chicago orders.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

Business failures for the week number 266, against 191 last week and 179 in the like week of 1907.

The Newfoundland legislature has been dissolved and Monday, Nov. 2 named as the date of the general election.

Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton shows a total of 1,793,617, against 1,695,730 last week.

John W. Kern, Democratic candidate for vice president, today at Baltimore made the first speech of his campaign in the East.

MARRIED.

STEELES-McCOWIC.

Friends in this city have received information that on July 18, Miss Grace McCowic, daughter, of Mrs. Elizabeth Broadhead, formerly of this city, was married in St. Louis to J. C. Steeles. Miss McCowic was a teacher for several years and had numerous friends in Seymour.

DIED.

WATERBURY—Margery Waterbury, daughter of R. C. Waterbury and wife died Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the age of eleven months. Funeral services this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the home on W. Brown street conducted by Rev. F. M. Huckleberry.

Resigns Pastorate.

Dr. J. S. Howk, who has been a Presbyterian pastor at Jeffersonville for ten years has resigned his pastorate to go into evangelistic work. Dr. Howk has numerous friends in this city.

Don't Worry.

You can have your baggage promptly attended to by calling at No. 24 east Second street, one door east of traction depot, or phone 422. s19d A. T. FOSTER.

Constipation with all its manifestations of a disturbed liver and indigestion yields quickly to **Sanol**. It only costs 35 cents to find out the great curative powers in the **Sanol Remedies**. Take nothing else from the druggist. Remember it is **Sanol** you want. 35c and \$1.00 per bottle at the drug store.

Quite a good many Seymour people attended the Scottsburg Fair this week. The management was well repaid for the two or three dollars spent here in advertising The Crothersville Fair managers are not advertising their fair here and very few people in this city know when it is to be held.

"Health Coffee" is the cleverest imitation of real coffee ever yet made. Dr. Shoop created it from pure parched grains, malt nuts, etc., Fine in flavor—is made in just one minute. No 20 or 30 minutes tedious boiling. Sample free. For sale by C. E. Abel.

SENATOR BEVERIDGE has been chosen by the republican national committee to make an extensive tour and make speeches in answer to Bryan. He will begin at New York Sept. 25 and will go west to the Pacific Coast. The committee has chosen well.

If the preachers of the state should organize "Bass Drum Clubs," as Mr. Marshall contemptuously suggested, there would be such a noise in Indiana that even the hills of French Lick valley would echo and re-echo with the awful sound.

Mr. Gompers did not convince the people of Danville, Ill., that "Uncle Joe" is not all wool and a yard wide.

The REPUBLICAN is under obligations to W. A. Carter for some extra fine persimmons, the finest it has been our privilege to sample for a long time.

See display of clocks in window at Jackson's jewelry store. The Westminster Chime clock will interest you.

Miss Hattie Shank went to Vallonia today where she will begin her work in the school Monday.

Mark Williams made a business trip to Brownstown this morning.

Get the correct time from any clock in window at Jackson's jewelry store.

WHEAT BOOMING

Price Goes to One Dollar on Chicago Market.

The wheat market has been steadily advancing all during this month and the dollar mark was reached in Chicago on Wednesday of this week. This makes wheat the highest price it has been at anytime since the panic last fall. The Seymour market is keeping pace with the markets of the word, and Blish Milling Co. are now paying 98 cents for wagon wheat at the mill, and the receipts have been running pretty heavy. Some farmers are inclined to hold off until the dollar is paid, but many others seem to find it advisable to let go at the slightly lower price of 98 cents.

Flour prices are keeping pace with the advance in wheat market and the standard grades of straight flour have been advanced to 70 cents per sack. This makes price of bread higher, but our farmer friends are reaping the benefit.

Township Conventions.

The republicans of Jackson county are hereby called to meet in mass conventions in the several townships of the county on Friday, Sept. 25, 1908, for the purpose of electing ten delegates and ten alternates to the congressional convention to be held at North Vernon Sept. 30, ten delegates and ten alternates to the judicial convention to be held at Seymour, Sept. 26, and ten delegates and ten alternates to the senatorial convention. The time and place of the senatorial convention will be announced later. These township conventions will be held at the places designated below and all will be at 1:30 p. m. except in Brownstown and Jackson township where they will be held at 7:30 p. m.

The apportionment of delegates to each of the conventions named above is as follows:

Jackson, 4 delegates, 4 alternates. Meet at Seymour.
Brownstown, 1 delegate, 1 alternate. Meet at Brownstown.
Carr, 1 delegate. Meet at Medora.
Driftwood, 1 alternate for Carr township. Meet at Vallonia.

Vernon, 1 delegate, 1 alternate. Meet at Crothersville.
Owen, 1 delegate. Meet at Mooney.
Grassy Fork, 1 alternate for Owen township. Meet at Tampico.
Saltcreek, 1 delegate. Meet at Hous-ton.

Washington, 1 alternate for Saltcreek township. Meet at Dudleytown.
Hamilton, 1 delegate. Meet at Cortland.

Redding, 1 alternate for Hamilton. Meet at Rockford.

T. V. PRUITT, Co. Chairman

District Convention.

The republicans of the Fourth Congressional District are hereby called to meet in delegate convention in North Vernon at 1 p. m., on Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1908, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. The apportionment of delegates to this convention is as follows: Bartholomew county 16 delegates, Brown 3, Dearborn 9, Jackson 10, Jefferson 13, Jennings 9, Johnson 11, Ohio 3, Ripley 12 and Switzerland 6. Total 92.

A. A. TRIPP, Dist. Chm.

A Handy Card.

Quite a number of people have called for one of the telephone cards which the REPUBLICAN is distributing free to telephone users. They prove handy for hanging by your telephone and putting a few numbers that you call frequently in plain sight so that you do not have to turn through the pages of the directory whenever you want to see the number. Call for one at the REPUBLICAN office. They are free while the supply lasts.

Notice.

There will be services at the First M. E. church next sabbath morning at the regular hour, 10:30, by the pastor he having been called home to preach the funeral of Mrs. Campbell, which will occur Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

First Baptist Church.

Sunday School at 9:15 a. m. B. Y. P. U. at 6:30 p. m. Morning subject: "The Ideal Church." Evening subject: "Taking God at His Word." All are invited to these services.

Central Christian Church.

Preaching both morning and evening by the pastor. Everybody welcome.

HARLEY JACKSON, Minister.

Want Ads. in the REPUBLICAN Pay.

Jonesville Telephone Exchange.

The people in and around Jonesville, Indiana, have for several years, had a telephone exchange with about fourteen subscribers. This exchange has been connected with the Citizens' Telephone Exchange at Columbus. The service has not been what the patrons of the exchange would like to have had, it being a Mutual Exchange owned by subscribers, was allowed to run down.

The demand for telephone service in and around Jonesville has increased very materially in the last few months. In order to satisfy this demand, The Seymour Home Telephone Co., old company, has installed a new modern telephone plant at the expense of several hundred dollars at Jonesville. The plant was put into operation yesterday, and it commenced business with about twenty-five subscribers. There are farmers in every direction of this prosperous town who are arranging to build lines into the exchange, and it is estimated before long there will be connected on this modern little switchboard over one hundred telephones. The subscribers connected on the new equipment are very much pleased with the service.

The installation of this switchboard means much to the merchants and citizens of Seymour who have patrons and friends at Jonesville, as they will now be able to get the very best connection with these people free of cost.

The exchange is located in the store of Mr. Edwin Wright who will manage the business.

Notice of Completion of Assessment Roll.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—

Notice is hereby given by the Common Council of the city of Seymour, Ind., that on the 17th day of September, 1908 they approved an assessment roll showing the prima facie assessment for the following named streets and alleys: Central Ave., from Third street north to an alley between 5th and 6th streets, thence east in an alley to an intersection of an alley north between Poplar and Pine streets, thence north in said alley to center of 6th street; also the following laterals: alley between 4th and 5th streets east to Poplar, also alley between 3rd and 4th streets east to Pine street.

Persons interested in or affected by said described public improvement are hereby notified that the common council of said city have fixed the 28th day of September, 1908, at 8 o'clock p. m. as a date upon which remonstrances will be received, or heard, against the amount assessed against each piece of property described in said roll and will determine the question as to whether such lots or tracts of land have been or will be benefited in the amounts named on said roll, or in a greater or less sum than that named on said roll.

Said assessment roll showing said prima facie assessments, with the names of the owners and description of the property subject to be assessed, is on file and may be seen at the office of the city clerk of said city.

FRED EVERBACK, City Clerk.
Published Sept. 19 and 26, 1908.

Notice of Adoption of Resolution.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—

Notice is hereby given by the Common Council of the city of Seymour, Indiana, that on the 14th day of August, 1908 they unanimously adopted declaratory resolution No. — for the opening and extending Carter street of said city from the south end of Carter street to the right-of-way of the Indianapolis and Louisville Traction Company, thence west along said right-of-way to Chestnut street.

The Common Council has fixed the 12th day of October, 1908, as a date upon which remonstrances may be filed or presented by persons interested in or affected by said proposed opening and extending, as above described, and on said day, at 8 o'clock p. m., said Common Council will meet at its council chamber for the purpose of hearing and considering any remonstrances which may have been filed or presented and for the purpose of taking final action thereon. Such actions shall be final and conclusive upon all persons.

FRED EVERBACK, City Clerk.
Published Sept. 19 and 26, 1908.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed bids will be received by the common council on the 28th day of September, 1908, at the clerk's office for the construction of Sixth street storm sewer, plans and specifications of same at office of civil engineer.

FRED EVERBACK, City Clerk.
Published Sept. 19th and 26th 1908.

Sprenger's barber shop is the best

Home Building.

The Cooperative Building and Loan Association offers a plan which makes it easy to own your own home. To persons who can pay part on the purchase price of a home, the building association will loan the balance of the purchase money and arrange the payments so that they come in small amounts each week. On every hundred dollars borrowed the payments each week are twenty-five cents on the principal, with the interest payable once a month at the rate of six per cent per annum.

To persons who do not have the money to pay part on purchasing a home, the association offers the opportunity to save money regularly until an amount has been accumulated that will make the first payment. Twenty-five cents per week on each hundred dollars of stock is paid in. These payments are loaned on first mortgage on real estate and the earnings divided among all the shareholders in proportion to the length of time they have been paying in, until each share of stock amounts to one hundred dollars. Then the money is withdrawn by the shareholder.

So whether as an investment or for a loan, the Cooperative Building and Loan Association offers an excellent opportunity to our people to save money regularly. New series R starts Monday, Oct. 5. See Thos. J. Clark, secretary, for full particulars.

School Notes.

Some of the county schools have been experiencing some trouble in getting a sufficient number of teachers. Hamilton township of this county, found it necessary to import five teachers.

Prof. Lyde, formerly of Franklin, has been chosen principal of the Cortland schools.

Prof. E. M. Vickery, of Akron, has been selected as the principal of the schools at Tampico.

Roger Craig, a graduate of Shields High School will act as principal at Surprise this year. Mr. Craig was principal at Tampico last year.

Birthday Party.

A large number of the friends of Mrs. James Horning, gave her a pleasant surprise Friday evening at her home on South Walnut street.

The occasion of the party was the celebration of Mrs. Horning's thirty-ninth birthday. Elegant refreshments were served and the guests spent a most delightful evening. The guests remained until a late hour, when they departed for their homes wishing Mrs. Horning many happy returns of the day.

Circuit Court News.

Clarence Sass was convicted of petit larceny Friday and fined \$5 and sentenced 1 to 8 years in the reformatory.

Paul Dixon, who was taken to Brownstown Friday morning was found guilty of petit larceny and sentenced 1 to 8 years at the Reformatory and fined \$5.

Among the new cases were James Jones indicted for murder in the first degree. Charles Mitchell robbery, Curtis Acton horse stealing.

Political Gossip.

Hon. James A. Bingham, attorney-general of Indiana, will make a republican speech at Crothersville on Saturday evening, Sept. 26, at 7:30. He is a good speaker and will doubtless have a large crowd.

J. M. Fleetwood, of Saltcreek township, the democratic candidate for commissioner in that district, was in town today.

Spiritualism.

There will be a spiritual meeting at Masonic Temple-lower hall Sunday evening at 7:30 p. m. Address and tests by Mr. H. M. French who comes to us well recommended. The picture of George M. Frederick Jr. made by spirit power through the Bangs sisters of Chicago will be on exhibition. All invited to attend. Collection taken to defray expenses. Come.

Old Post.

Vincennes, the oldest town in the state, is advertising a "Home-Coming" for the week beginning, Oct. 5. The citizens there have raised \$10,000 by subscription to provide a program of entertainment for their guests that week.

Insurance Money.

Checks for \$16,402.18 were received today by the Preston Rider estate. This money was life insurance carried by the late Preston Rider in the Northwestern Mutual Insurance Company, of Milwaukee.—Columbus Republican.

Try a Want Ad in The REPUBLICAN

"By their fruits ye shall know them" also applies to family trees.

Mr. Croker says King Edward is the most popular man in the world. So, Boss?

Once in a great while a man may be able to attribute his poverty to his honesty.

Even money that Aunt Carrie Nation will never be caught going down street in a sheath gown.

Count Bond will never forgive Prince Helle for marrying his only visible means of support.

"Hitting soft" is a mistake, so the President says, and yet the Court of Appeals found Judge Landis in error.

A St. Louis man has asked the courts to prevent his wife from talking. He must think the courts are omnipotent.

It would be interesting to know what that \$1-a-year Texas mayor does when he is not busy earning his salary.

The Sultan of Turkey wears an armor vest and is naturally strongly opposed to the practice of hitting below the belt.

While we may sometimes sneer at the poets, what a great relief it would be to have a real poet write our campaign songs.

The postal deficit shows, among other things, that Uncle Sam insists on having a good postal service, even if it does cost something.

Wrestler Gotch says brain will always triumph over brawn. Still, we fear there are times when brawn succeeds in scattering brains.

The young Turks are after the scalp of Izzet Pasha. We may be justified in supposing that he is busy asking himself Izzet or Izzet not?

People used to wonder what the late John Alexander Dowie would do with his money but it seems that he left it all on earth, amounting to \$1,250.

A Brooklyn lawyer prepared a list of rules for his wife's guidance in running the house. As a result he is in one of the hospitals being observed as to his sanity.

To make the airship quite practicable and safe the only thing apparently needed now is to secure complete control of the atmosphere, so as always to have fine weather.

It is alleged that E. H. Harriman recently said: "I have been doing a lot of things that I ought not to have done." This is not likely to be comforting to the gentlemen to whom he refers as things.

George W. Perkins says business will go ahead, no matter who is elected President. It will be fortunate when everybody adopts this view. No man is big enough to wreck the United States in four years.

Wireless telegraphy has made carrier-pigeons superfluous. In the estimation of the British Admiralty, which has discontinued its pigeon "service" and sold the birds—in pairs, let us hope, to engaged couples. "Love" and "dove" have rhymed immemorably, and nothing could be more romantic than billets-doux by pigeon-post.

Since the British set foot in the sacred city of Lhasa, in Tibet, the dala-lama, the head of the Buddhist Church, has been wandering about Mongolia with a large retinue. He could not stay in a city defiled by infidels, and has been travelling from one city of the faithful to another at great expense to the faithful. He now approaches Peking. The Chinese government is probably not anxious to entertain this costly guest, but is trying to persuade him to go home and re-establish the administration of Tibet, which is the dala-lama's temporal charge.

Since the first Monitor and Merrimac had their memorable fight there has been such a rapid advance in the way of size, armor and guns that one Dreadnaught to-day could whip a dozen first-class battle ships of a decade ago. But the only thing revolutionary in the last quarter of a century has been mainly in the way of bigness of ship and caliber of gun. Has the time now arrived when another new invention is to annihilate existing navies? Count Zeppelin's flight in his wonderful airship may well cause the profound attention in Europe and elsewhere which it has created. Who can tell in how short a time the first battle is to be fought in air? And who cannot picture the uselessness of floating hulks of steel when that day arrives.

A busy lawyer looked up from his desk one morning to see a vigorous middle-aged man standing before him. "Mr. Carruth, I am going to take exactly five minutes of your time, if I may," said the visitor. "I want to acknowledge an obligation to you." He went on to say that he owed his success to the lawyer. It came about in this way: He went to the course of lec-

tures delivered by the lawyer at the law school. At the end of the last lecture the lecturer took off his eye-glasses and said he was going to give the members of the class some unasked-for advice—a dangerous thing to do. "Each of you boys," he said, "thinks he is going to succeed. Some of you have one reason, some another, for your faith. One trusts in his father's legal reputation to push him along. Another relies on his inherited wealth or social position. One confides in his own high scholarship. Another expects that his popularity and his engaging manners will win him clients. 'Let me tell you that you are all mistaken. None of these things secures success in the law. There is one course of conduct which does secure it, although few of you will believe that enough to practice it. The man among you who gets to the office ten minutes before anybody else in the morning and stays twenty minutes after every one has gone at night will succeed as a lawyer. Good day, gentlemen.'" "That was your advice, Mr. Carruth," added the visitor. "I took it, and it worked well. I just wanted to tell you so. Good morning, sir!" Before the busy lawyer had time for more than a surprised "Thank you," his visitor was gone.

No other department of pedagogics arouses more of the optimistic spirit than the comparatively recent inquiry into the causes of deficiency in children and the remedies which reduce the percentage of laggards. The lectures on the "Batavia system" in Philadelphia have been of intense interest. Undoubtedly experience shows that in large numbers of apparently defective children the causes can be readily ascertained and removed. The gain to a community is plain, and the comfort added to families is a subject of profound rejoicing to those who feel and think. The system is simplicity itself. One teacher conducts the usual recitations and another pays special attention to deficiencies. Under the investigation the fact that deficiency is often a slight and removable variation from the normal appears to be more widespread than even observant physicians had believed. A little affair of the eyes or ears, a little need of practice in concentrating attention, a little hitch in digestive processes is often enough to interfere with study and progress. Public school systems, most private school methods and common family training have heretofore considered children in the mass, and condemned all failure to "keep up" as involving either moral turpitude or mental weakness. Retardation of reproof makes matters worse, and the end is the production of individuals chronically impotent for higher attainments. There is a wealth of hopefulness in this study of the variant children. Every human being added to the company of the competent and the happy is a benefit to communal power and a solace to family life. Whatever science can ascertain of possibilities in the betterment of the deficient helps the average, not only through the improvement of that special class, but by throwing light on the needs of all children, normal and defective.

REDUCING WEIGHT.

It May Be Done, but Means Exercise and Dieting.

Warm weather is the ideal time for reducing weight. If a woman can make up her mind to go through the necessary inconvenience and discomfort, says the New York Evening Telegram. It takes character, however, to put on extra heavy clothing when the mercury is hovering in the eighties, and go forth for a hard, brisk walk, and yet this is one of the quickest ways of getting rid of superfluous avoirdupois for the excessive perspiration that is thus induced causes weight literally to drop away, and several pounds may be lost a week by this method.

While taking this strenuous exercise the diet must be closely watched, and no fattening foods eaten.

In taking this treatment begin early in the morning by drinking a cup of very hot water or a cup of tea without sugar or milk. Then dress in warm clothing, pulling on a sweater over the outside waist and start on a long, brisk walk. To a person who is unaccustomed to such vigorous exercises half a mile is far enough to walk when starting this reduction regimen, but after several days the distance should be increased until one mile and later, even two are covered. Remember that the movement must be rapid to induce quick circulation and perspiration, or the walk will be practically valueless.

On returning home sponge with alcohol, or take a shower bath or plunge in the ocean to refresh the body. If alcohol is used a tablespoonful to a quart of water is sufficient. Fresh clothing suited to the condition of the weather should be put on and a frugal breakfast eaten. This may consist of a cup of tea or coffee, without cream or sugar, a soft-boiled egg and bread thoroughly toasted.

His Demand Complied With.

"Well," said the lawyer for the defense to his client, "I was certainly surprised at your conviction."

"I wasn't; it was all your fault."

"All my fault? I put up a magnificent fight for you!"

"Yes, an' you kep' yellin' at the jury that you demanded justice for me till they went an' give it to me."—Houston Post.

Rather Contradictory.

"Can you actually foretell the future?"

"Madam, in foretelling the future I am a past master."—Baltimore American.

POLITICAL COMMENT

STALWART AND SOUND.

Nominee for Vice-President Declares Fidelity to Republican Policies.

There is no doubtful note in Candidate Sherman's tariff expressions. His speech of Aug. 18, responding to the official notification of his nomination by the Republican party for the vice presidency rings true to protection. "First, then, let me say that I am a protectionist." No one doubts it. Long years of faithful and efficient service as a Representative in Congress have proved it. Mr. Sherman has never wavered on the tariff. He has always believed that American labor and industry should have the first lien on the American market. So far as his voice and influence can affect legislation he will as Vice President be found on the side of unrelaxed and adequate protection.

He believes in the "reasonable profit" declaration of the Republican platform—a reasonable profit not alone for the manufacturers whose capital is invested, but for the wage earner as well, for the farmer who supplies the raw material, for the miner who digs the coal and the ore, and for every hand that helps to produce and market the finished product.

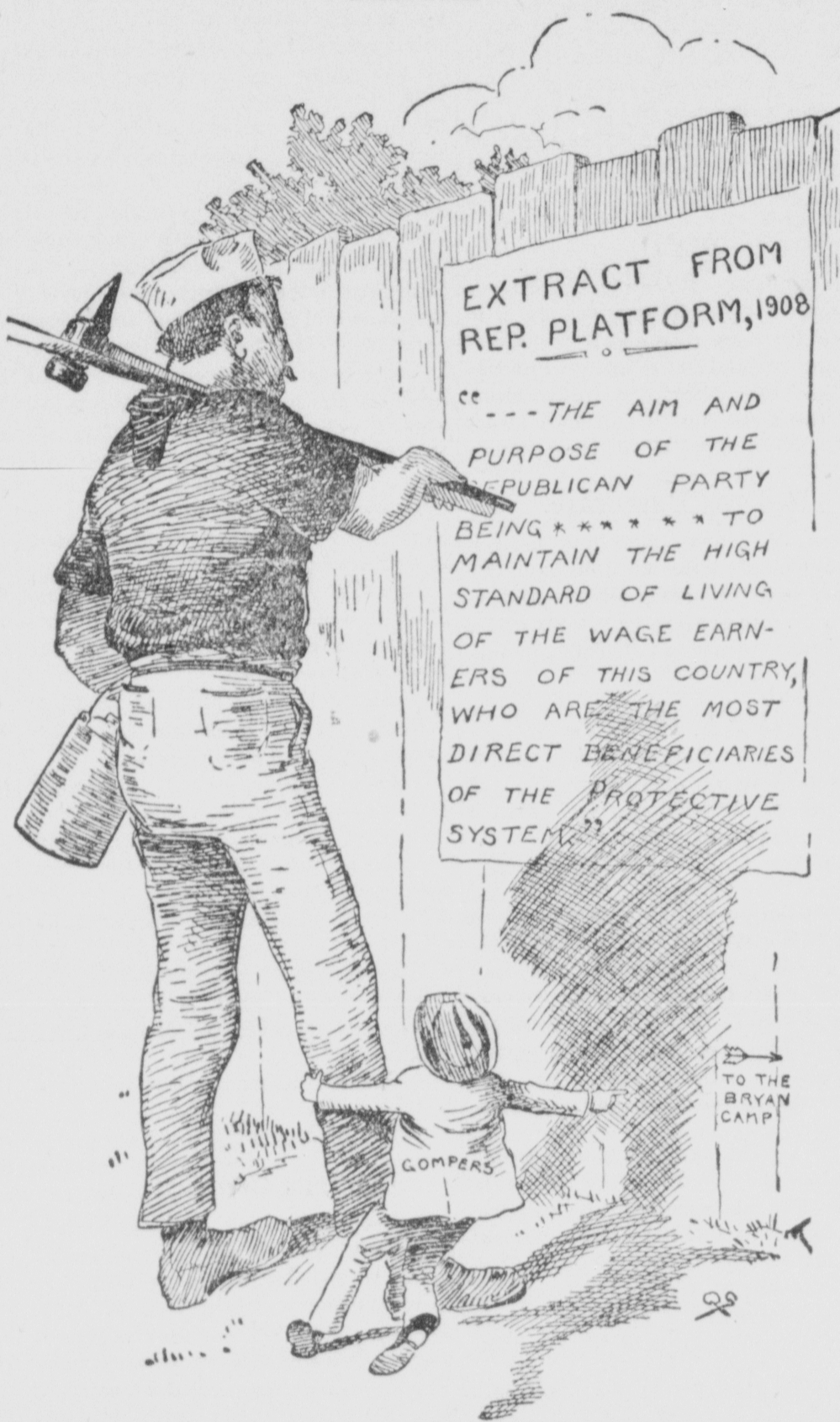
he sells. This is an old, exploded theory which has been so completely discredited in the past eleven years of phenomenal prosperity for farmers that the World ought not to resort to its use.

American farmers are the backbone of protection. They know perfectly well what they get out of it. When Bryan was beaten in 1896 and McKinley and the Dingley tariff touched the button that started the wheels in the mills and factories the farmers were among the first to realize the value of a policy which provides a near-by market for their products at greatly increased prices. They had just passed through the dismal tariff "reform" period of 1893-97, when values of farm products and farm lands in four years shrunk more than five billion dollars, and they were quick to note the changed conditions brought by restored protection. In eleven years they have recouped their losses many times over, and to-day they are the real money magnates of the country.

But the World editorial did one good thing when it brought out the following response from a New York State farmer:

To the Editor of the World: I am an independent in politics. I helped elect

CAN GOMPERS DELIVER THE LABOR VOTE?



Without profit there can be no business. Mr. Sherman would first insure profits by shutting out unfair and injurious competition, and would then divide up the profits among all that are entitled to a share.

Experience has proved that profits disappear when foreigners are allowed to undersell American labor in the American market. Also that employment disappears and wages shrink, leaving the wage earner only a beggarly share of the profits, and probably no share at all.

A revision of the tariff with the "reasonable profit" principle strictly adhered to is the pressing need of the time. It is because of the heavy inflow of cheaper products from abroad that reasonable profits have become impossible. Accordingly mills and factories are running on reduced time, or not running at all, and 2,000,000 artisans are out of employment.

Mr. Sherman interprets the Republican platform as promising to remedy these bad conditions by such a revision of the tariff as shall bring a return of needful protection. When that shall have been done there will be no idle mills and factories, and the 2,000,000 artisans will get back their jobs.

Surely this is worth striving for. If there is in this campaign a single issue, or any group of combined issues, so important as the question of restoring prosperity by restoring work and wages we do not know what those issues are.

"We Farmers Don't See It."

Not long ago an editorial in the New York World appealed to the farmers of the United States to rally to the support of a party which is pledged to reduce a tariff taxation which the farmer (according to the World's argument) is forced to pay on everything he buys, while getting no benefit from anything

Cleveland President, but I am not yet ready to sacrifice a known quantity for an unknown one. During the administration of Cleveland I was compelled to place my butter on the market at 10 cents a pound and my pork at 5 cents a pound, without a buyer in both cases. Do you wonder I don't want a change? Not I! If we are passing through hard times now, with butter at 25 cents a pound and pork at 8 cents, we farmers don't see it.

C. J. WALDRON.

Medusa, N. Y., August 10.

If anybody is looking for a reason why the farmers of the United States are not going to vote for Bryan this year, that reason can be found in this letter of Farmer Waldron, of Medusa. Five million farmers have equally good reasons.—American Economist.

Not Mere Matter of Wage Schedules.

The difference in the cost of production is not so easily reached, and it was discreet in the platform makers to refrain from details. While the campaign is waging at least, the Republican party will probably be pleased to have it understood that the difference in the cost of production means the difference in wages at home and abroad, but this view is elementary, and will not bear scrutiny. The matter of wages is of less importance than it is esteemed to be. If the wage schedule was the only thing, the cotton mills of New Bedford would stand no show in competition with the mills of South Carolina. The cost of production goes deeper than that. The intelligence and quality of labor is the most essential factor, and the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad is not to be reached by mere comparison of wage schedules.—New Bedford Mercury.

One-third more tea is used in autumn and winter than in summer and spring.

TWO TARIFF POLICIES.

One Would Protect, the Other Ignores the Rights of Labor.

Having dropped the free coinage of silver, the annihilation of the courts, and immediate freedom for the Philippines as his paramount issues, Mr. Bryan will now attempt to capture the Presidency on the tariff issue.

The Republicans declare their adherence to the policy of protection, under which the enormous business of this country has been built up, and under which the people have enjoyed a greater degree of prosperity than the world ever saw before. And they declare that the "true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries."

The Democrats reject the protection principle utterly. What they propose is "to restore the tariff to a revenue basis." This is equivalent to the old demand for "a tariff for revenue only." In rejecting the protection principle the Democrats are at last consistent, for it was not long ago that they formally declared that "protection is robbery." That there has been no modification of opinion on this question is clear from the action of the Committee on Resolutions. When one of the members suggested that the cost of labor should be recognized in reducing the tariff schedules he was sharply criticised on the ground that his proposition was "undemocratic," and it was withdrawn from consideration, says a Denver dispatch, "upon telegraphic request from Mr. Bryan."

Summing it all up, the Republicans would revise the tariff to protect American workmen from the competition of poorly paid labor in Europe and would maintain the protective principle for the benefit of both wage earners and manufacturers, while the Democrats would revise the tariff without regard to the difference in the cost of labor between Europe and the United States, and would get as closely as possible to a tariff for revenue only.

How can there be any question about the result of the presidential campaign when the great issue is so clearly defined as this?—Chatham (N. Y.) Republican.

Would Bryan Be Harmless?

Some persons say that if Bryan were elected he could do no harm, for the Republican Senate would tie his hands, and the Senate is certain to be Republican for four years more at least, regardless of any mutations which may come in the presidency or the House of Representatives. Several Democratic papers which opposed Bryan not only for the nomination, but until long afterward, and which now give him a half-hearted support, justify their acceptance of his candidacy on the theory that the Republican Senate would make a cipher of him if he should carry the country. Those papers ought to understand that if Bryan could do nothing in the presidency except draw his pay this would be a pretty good reason why he should be kept out of the presidency.

Representative Burke of the Pittsburgh District, however, in a speech delivered in Salem, Ill., Bryan's birthplace, shows that this idea of Bryan's harmlessness is a mistake. He points out that the Executive Department of the government has much greater power to rule or ruin than has the legislative. A man of fads and crankeries, like Bryan, in the White House could do much to cast discredit on the government and to humiliate the people. Moreover, under the President's direction the government now expends about \$1,000,000,000 annually, and this would give him an influence which, in the case of an unbalanced person like the Democratic candidate, would be likely to inflict harm on the country.

It is a mistake to suppose that the election of a man like Bryan would bring no ill effects to the country. His election would probably carry with it a Bryanite House of Representatives. It would be likely to carry with it several Bryanite Legislatures which would choose Bryanite Senators. The big Republican majority in the Senate would be reduced, and the new members would be of the Bryanite order. Moreover, the pressure of a Bryanite President and House of Representatives, reinforced by some new Senators of the same stripe, would be likely to weaken the Republican line in some spots, for a Bryan victory could easily be made to appear to be a popular mandate for reckless legislation. By death or resignation four places on the Supreme bench are likely to be vacated during the term of the President who will take office next March. How would the sane, conservative people of the country like to see Bryan get the power to fill these places? The only way to keep Bryan harmless is to roll up a bigger majority against him in 1908 than was cast against him in 1900.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

No National Policy.

The Democrats in dealing with the tariff, as in other matters, have shown that they are good critics but bad actors. Their platform will not declare for free trade, but they will attack the protection policy of the Republican party with arguments which, if sound, would justify free trade. If entrusted with power in the executive office and both branches of Congress, they would adopt an illogical tariff giving liberal protection to the industries of the South and grudging or inadequate support to those not represented in that section. The fact is that the party has no national policy and is united only in distrust of the purposes and policies of the opposition.—Dubuque Times.

NEW YORK TENANTS LUCKY.

In Comparison With the Man Who Rents a House in London.

According to Sydney Brooks, London correspondent for Harper's Weekly, New Yorkers who live in rented flats or houses are enjoying a condition of paradise, compared with the lot of the London tenant.

The British landlord, he complains, is a tyrant; and the long lease system is the basis of his tyranny. The system of twelve months leases that obtains in New York is the Magna Charta of the tenant. It has done infinitely more for American happiness than either the Declaration of Independence or the divorce laws. It makes landlords compliant and confers upon the tenant a status of something very like equality.

To be able to take a house or a flat for a year, with the option of renewal at the same rent—a rent that in houses includes all decorations and repairs, and in flats includes steam heat, electric light and a perpetual supply of hot water—is to be a free man.

What London landlords are apparently on the lookout for is a slave, and a slave who, besides being a millionaire will outlive Methuselah. Virtually it is nothing more than the skeleton framework of a home that he hands over to you for twenty-one years. The tenant does the rest.

If he wishes to add a new window or to put in the electric light, it must be done at his own expense. You are to imagine a procession of tenants passing through every London house, each one of them laying out money on some pet improvement of his own—this one adding a billiard room, that one concentrating on a gas cooking range, a third lavishing parquet flooring upon the drawing room, a fourth bringing the bathroom up to date, a fifth installing a heating system, and so on. And every one of these additions becomes in the end the landlord's property.

TOBOGGANING IN SUMMER.

New Sport in Austria—Other Uses for the Mountain Sleigh.

Summer visitors at the Semmering and other mountain resorts near Vienna are this season enjoying tobogganing—a sport hitherto confined to the winter months.

The new summer toboggan has a body shaped very much like the ordinary winter article, and mounted on four low wheels. Equipped with a strong and reliable brake, as well as steering apparatus, it affords a pleasant and speedy means of descending mountain and hill paths, and has already become very popular among tourists.

It is expected that the new toboggan will have other uses besides sport and amusement, for it offers a swift and ready vehicle for carrying a messenger from the mountain hotels to the towns and villages below or in summoning medical aid in case of accidents. Experimental trips on the Semmering range and also on the hills near Vienna with the new sleigh have proved entirely satisfactory.—Vienna correspondence Pall Mall Gazette.

London's Chief Rabbi.

In answer to the inquiry of a correspondent "The London Times" says:

"The chief rabbi of London is really the head or the archbishop of the Jews. He is elected by representatives of the one hundred congregations, which have votes in keeping with their donations to the fund from which the chief rabbi receives £2,000 a year. Besides being the supervisor of all religious matters pertaining to the one hundred thousand Jews in the English congregations, he issues the permit for every Jewish marriage which takes place within his jurisdiction. The present incumbent is the Rev. Dr. Hermann Adler, who succeeded his father, who came into the office in 1845."

The Grain-to-Biscuit Record.

From standing grain in the field to well-baked biscuits in twenty-two minutes was the record made in converting the raw material into the manufactured product at Waltsburgh, Wash., a few days ago. This is said to beat the previous record, held by a Minneapolis mill by twenty-nine minutes. The Minneapolis record was made several years ago, and might be improved on at this time, but until the Minnesota farmers begin using combined harvesters and other up-to-date machinery, such as has made the Pacific Northwest famous, the record will remain on this side of the Rocky Mountains.—Portland, Oregonian.

She Overtook Him.

Intently the judge listened to the man's story. The man was the plaintiff and had charged his wife with cruel and abusive treatment. He was a small man and his wife—well, it was at least evident that the charge rested on a basis of possibility. After the plaintiff had finished his testimony the judge decided to ask a question. "Mr. Frouble," said he, "where did you meet your wife, who has treated you this way?" "Well, judge," returned the man, somewhat meekly, "you see, it's this way. I never did meet her. She just kind of overtook me."

The most active years of railway construction in the United States were in 1882, when 11,869 miles were added to the operated railroads, and in 1887, when the increase was 12,867.

MISSION INDIANS.

Only a Remnant Left of the Once Flourishing Mesa Grande Tribe.

The Mesa Grande Indians of California have dwindled from a fairly numerous tribe of the old mission days to about 200 souls, says a writer, and their present state, religious, social and moral, is such as would certainly shock the soul of good Father Junipero Serra were he able to pay them a personal visit to-day.

They are found settled in small groups and families all over the mesas and along the canons, dwelling in mean little huts, or shacks, and breathing a general atmosphere of squalor and degradation, along with California's bracing mountain air. They own and cultivate little plots of ground around their dwellings, while some own cattle and horses. Others engage in fruit raising, while many go out as day laborers on the ranches back in the mountains. Some older Indians earn a precarious living as wood gatherers. They are not all permanently settled, for many are wanderers, camping here and there as of old. Many of the Indian girls leave home to work as servants in neighboring towns and villages, and quite a number of the children are sent away to boarding schools sustained by the Roman Catholic Church, such as those at San Diego and Banning. Most of these mission Indians are professing Christians of the Roman Catholic type, and were it not for this religious heritage handed down from the days of Serra, their state to-day would doubtless be deplorable. Some are, indeed, both pious and intelligent in the faith, and these exert a wholesome influence over the others.

When the priest is absent some of them meet together in the little chapel to say the rosary together, led by one of their number. These sad relics of the padres' days are the victims of bad usage on the part of their white brothers. Their doom was sealed when the Mexican republic secularized the missions in the first half of the nineteenth century, since when they have been on the descending scale in every way. The practical things taught them by the mission fathers have been long forgotten, but in these latter days the Federal government is trying to undo some of the mischief and injustice of the past along industrial and other educational lines.

The management of the government school at Mesa Grande is one of the most excellent in the United States. The present superintendent was formerly at the Carlisle Indian School, and fully understands the Indian character and its needs. Beyond the class room education, the Indian children are taught to care for the surrounding grounds and buildings, while the practical use of all kinds of tools, and close attention to gardenings, are among the educational requirements at Mesa Grande. Along culinary lines, the young people are taught to cook wholesome meals, and are compelled to prepare the midday dinner as a regular, everyday, practical duty.

Yet with all this government and private missionary help, much remains to be done to develop the Indian character. Physically and morally it needs uplifting, not to speak of his higher religious requirements. Like other Indians, the Mesa Grandes are but undeveloped children, with many characteristics that savor of paganism quite as much as of Christianity and civilization.

SOLVED.

Problem of Attracting Persons to Church Services Worked Out.

Rev. R. M. Little, of the Bellevue Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg, Pa., has found a way to combat the small attendance at church during hot weather. He holds his Sunday evening services on the church lawn, which, fortunately, is sufficiently spacious and pleasant for such a purpose. But he does better than that. There is lemonade in plenty for the worshippers to sip between the singing of the hymns and he has told the men that their prayers will be as good when they are offered by men in shirt sleeves as in the coat that fashion has decided. The women, too, may doff their hats, and even the peek-a-boo waist is not decreed.

"Why not?" argues the clergyman. "It is, to say the least, distracting to ask a congregation to worship in a crowded, necessarily close church building when it can be avoided. Will not the prayers of the people be heard as much when the people gather in the open to worship as in a church? What have the faithful done many times when there was no church?"

"And I cannot see that countless men detract at all from the spirit that should prevail at worship. The man in shirt sleeves and the woman in shirt waist, do we not see them every day and mingle with them in the office and the shop? And surely the offering of a cooling drink can have but good result. It has been truly said that hungry men will not be religious; what difference with those whose throats are parched?" And the congregation answer: "So say we all."

Cigarette Fiends Busy.

Cigarettes to the number of 55,402,336,113 were consumed in the United States in the last year. Counting the number of men and boys of smoking age as 25,000,000, each consumed 2,216 cigarettes last year.

In this enormous total are not included millions of cigarettes which are listed as cigars.

But put off until to-morrow the clothes you do not need to-night.

LATE BISHOP'S WIT.

He Didn't Wish Daughters to Call Their Step-mother Elizabeth.

Although the wit of the late Bishop Potter sometimes flavored his sermons, it was perhaps more interesting, as well as more evident, in his private conversation.

It was after the marriage of Bishop Potter and Mrs. Clark that the story of his step-sons was told among his friends. The second Mrs. Potter had several sons who were grown up at the time of the wedding, but much younger than was their step-father. Bishop Potter also had several daughters.

"Do you know, I think I'll ask your daughters," Mrs. Potter said one day to her husband, "to call me Elizabeth, by my first name."

The bishop was contemplative for a second.

"Perhaps you had better not after all," he answered with his invariable calmness. "If you did may be your sons would want to call me Henry."

The suggestion, made as it was in a spirit of humor, appealed to the wife, and his daughters were not requested to call her Elizabeth.

The Potter family at one time represented the most conventional of New York's social ideas, but that was as far back as the time in which Mrs. James Brown Potter became an actress. It was not, as a matter of fact, an unprecedented thing for a bishop to have relatives on the stage. Marie Wainwright, for instance, is the daughter of a bishop. But until the wife of Bishop Potter's nephew took to the professional stage nothing of the kind had happened in New York. It was once while celebrating founders' night at the Players' Club that one of a small party in a corner joked the bishop about the propriety of his presence in a club of actors.

"Oh, I realize how well I am suited to this gathering," he said with a twinkle in his eye. "You know actresses will happen in the best regulated families."

A story which Bishop Potter always loved to tell about himself dated back to a visit to Tuxedo, where he went to confirm a class of candidates. He passed a comfortable night and the next day returned to New York for other duties.

Several days elapsed before he received a letter from his hostess. In it she vaguely but with evident concern referred to the silver toilet set that had been spread out on the dressing table. She even ventured to wonder if the bishop had by mistake packed it up with his own things when he went away.

It was then he remembered what had happened to the pieces. So he sent a telegram to quiet the apprehensions of the nervous hostess. It read:

"Not guilty. Look in the top bureau drawer."

The magnificence of the silver outlay had been too much for him and on his arrival he had put it into the drawer and used his own articles. Then he had scared his hostess by failing to let her know where he had put it before he departed.

WOMAN'S MENTAL SIDE.

Will Play a Large Part in the Life of the Sex in 1950.

"In the future," says Mme. Sarah Grand, the celebrated English author, "a new vista of worlds for women to conquer will be open to them and will induce them to try to add to their already acknowledged assets of beauty, tenderness and domesticity, quickness of wit and alertness of brain, qualities only admired by a few men now."

"The American woman, contrary to the English woman of the period, thinks and forms ideals, but she has to fight against two elements in her existence that war entirely against the good that is the natural result of thought and view-finding. I allude to the wearing of tight clothing and the state of absolute haste in which America draws her every breath."

"I believe that the woman of 1950 will be much more domesticated than the one of 1908. She will want to use her newly-found administrative powers in perfecting her home. I fully expect she will be much more a vegetarian than a meat eating individual."

"It is a rosy future to which woman have to look, I am firmly convinced, and theirs almost for the asking. But it is apathy, the result of the enervating debility induced by the weight and pressure of tight clothing, that is against them. Let women learn and show how the race will gain by every improvement in their position, and they need only ask to have all that they require. Apathy is their bane; the very metal of which their chains are forged."

The Child Critic.

Princes Lwoff Parlaghy, the noted Hungarian painter, was asked in Philadelphia to address a women's club on portrait painting—a subject that would have had much interest, for the artist has done portraits of the Kaiser, the Czar and many other celebrities. But she declined to deliver the address.

"I cannot speak impromptu," she said, "and what is more wearisome than a speech read from notes? A friend of mine once spoke before a class of school children on literature. She had spent a week writing the speech. She read it to the little ones, as she hoped, with great success. But the next day she heard that a boy, on being asked by his mother what had happened at the school, replied carelessly: 'Oh, nothing much, except a lady talked to herself on a piece of paper.'"

HIS SLIPPERS.

Something to Be Looked Forward to Throughout the Day's Labor.

"Smoking jacket and slippers are synonymous with comfort," said Mr. Mifflinton, "but if I could have only one of these, I should take the slippers."

"The feet are now commonly considered intelligent members of the body, they are remotest from the head and brain, and I think we usually regard them simply as useful things to walk with; but the longer I know my feet the more they appeal to me as having a mind of their own, they are so delightfully responsive to any kind of attention. They bear uncomplainingly—if our shoes fit properly—close confinement through the day and then they may seem dull and without feeling; but give them a pair of comfortable slippers to put on at night and they discover a cheerful consciousness such as you might not have thought them capable of."

"I wear comfortable shoes always and so I am not one of those unfortunate mortals who, as they say, suffer with their feet. I don't; my feet are all right, and yet it is a very great comfort to me to get on my slippers when I get home at night, and I don't know but what it is worth wearing hard shoes all day for the sake of that great comfort."

"I never owned a smoking jacket, and I don't believe I want one. I have an easy old coat that will do. And after dinner, if we have nobody in, I put on that old coat and—my slippers."

"I have known my feet so long now that we have come to be, as you might say, friends, or at least I have friendly feelings for them. And, while I don't know that they have brains, I do know that they have feelings, and I know that they seem grateful to me when I take off my shoes and release them from their day's imprisonment and when I have put on my comfortable slippers they seem to say to me, smilingly, 'Well, this is something like it,' and it strikes me that way, too, and then my feet and I sit back in my particular chair and smoke a stogie and read the evening paper."

THE AWKWARD AGE.

A Time When Boys Abhor Anything Which Suggests Method or System.

"The boy in the awkward age wants nothing systematical and thoroughness is never so hard or unnatural," writes Dr. G. Stanley Hall. "He wants hints, suggestions in every direction, but nothing must be too long continued or detailed. His mind comes back later inevitably to all that makes a real appeal. His receptivity is at its very apex, and his productivity is at low ebb. Thus he can profit by others' examples vicariously and get experience by proxy better now than ever before or later. He lacks confidence in his own power to achieve. His curiosity is most intense concerning things adults are most reluctant to talk about. He abhors method and system, but is greedy for subject matter, or, as one of them said, 'Any old way that gets there suits me.' There is almost nothing in the whole sphere of mind, life or culture that he does not want to sample. He is a culture vulture, always making little voyages of discovery, but not sailing far in any direction. He is especially eclectic, orientating and circumnavigating as a fast-growing vine swings round and round to find a proper support. The boy is never so inquisitive, unreliable, troublesome, unpredictable, shifty and shirky. He wants a long tether, but is always getting entangled in it. He is never so uncoercible by direct but never so docile to indirect and tactful control. He is insistently forming new plans and reconstructing old ones. He is uneasy because he is always wanting, though not knowing at all what he wants. He is a victim of caprice and whims galore, often fantastic, often preternaturally and owlishly sage."

A Real Apology.

"When the late Joel Chandler Harris was an editor here among us," said an Atlantan, "I called on him one day and found him very willing to correct an error about me that crept into his columns. We talked about newspaper contradictions, public apologies and the like, and 'Uncle Remus' took down a scrap book and read me an apology that was an apology indeed. It had appeared, he said, in a Transvaal paper. I'll never forget it. I agreed with Mr. Harris that it was the finest specimen of the public apology and retraction extant. It said:

"I, the undersigned, A. C. du Plessis, retract hereby everything I have said against the innocent Mr. G. P. Bezuidenhout, calling myself an 'infamous liar,' and striking my mouth with the exclamation, 'You mendacious mouth, why do you lie so?' I declare further that I know nothing against the character of Mr. G. P. Bezuidenhout. I call myself, besides, a genuine liar of the first class.—A. C. du Plessis."

Belles of Malacca.

Eastern standards of beauty differ, like the customs, from those of the west. In Malacca, we are told, the small waist and velvet eyes do not count, but instead the length of the neck is the criterion of beauty. The longer it is the more perfect the beauty. The girl of Malacca at a very early age is fitted with a metal collar which compels her to keep her head erect, and as she grows the collar is increased in size, and by this means the neck is elongated.

SOME THINGS TO THINK ABOUT.

To keep mosquitoes away rub the face and hands with lavender oil.

The real name of Lew Dockstader, the minstrel, is George Alfred Clapp.

One piastre in Egyptian money is worth 5 cents in United States money.

Santa Maria was the only one of Columbus' three vessels that had a deck.

Total number of electoral votes is 483, 242 being necessary for selection of president.

Stones will not burn because they are already oxidized or burnt, being forms of ashes.

Mrs. Annie E. Philpott, 93 years old, is an employee of the government printing bureau in Washington.

State laws require the American flag to fly over school houses during school hours in California, Oregon and Kansas.

Cy Young has been pitching major league ball eighteen and one-half seasons. He has won 471 games and lost 277.

Peas should be washed before they are shelled from the pod, as much of their flavor is lost by washing the peas alone.

Ichthyosaurus was discovered in 1814 by Sir Everard Home, London, who called it "reptile with muzzle of dolphin, teeth of crocodile, head of lizard, paddles of whale, and vertebrae of a fish."

SPLINTERS.

You only waste time when you try to find a lost opportunity.

It is always the man with the smallest poker hand that makes the biggest bluff.

It is easier to throw bouquets than bricks, but some people like to show their muscle.

The man who pats you on the back would often much rather soak you in the solar plexus.

When some men break their word they don't even bother about stopping to pick up the pieces.

Sunday-school Teacher—Johnny, what were the first animals that entered the ark? Little Johnny—Street car hogs.

Bowers—I understand that Jones is devoted to his wife? Powers—That doesn't properly express it; he is tied to her.

Bills—Why would you rather ride in the subway than on the elevated? Wills—You are down about as far as you can get in case the cars jump the track.

REVEALS THEIR BEAUTY.

Veil Torn From Turkish Harem Women by Wreck of Old Regime.

The Turkish veil, which for ages has hidden the traditional beauty of the Turkish women, has been torn away in the wreck of the old regime and today, according to dispatches from Turkey, hundreds of unveiled women are parading the streets rejoicing in the new found freedom. The innovation, the most startling in the history of the Ottoman empire, is being welcomed by the men, who cheer the unveiled women at every opportunity. The whole outward appearance of the empire has been changed by the new order of things. On every hand the smiling faces of women are seen instead of somber ugly veils that hid them from the world.

The most remarkable feature of the political upheaval in Turkey, which has just resulted in the granting of a constitution by the Sultan, has been the participation of hundreds of thousands of women who emerged from the privacy of harems, tore off their veils and marched bravely through the streets. The first women to abandon their veils were those at Monastir, the hotbed of the revolution. The command of the Koran that women should appear veiled in public was canceled by a Moslem priest who issued his proclamation from the Mosque.

"We will help to make the world beautiful by this act," the priest declared. Many remarkable scenes greeted the radical change, but without exception the innovation was approved.

Strenuous Fatalism.

Explorer Peary was talking in New York about the luck he would have in reaching the pole with the Roosevelt. "They say you are a fatalist," said a reporter. "They say that you believe you are fated to find the pole before you die."

The explorer laughed.

"If I am a fatalist," he said, "I assure you my fatalism is of the working and strenuous kind—like that of old Abe Cruger. Old Abe lived in New England in the days of Indian warfare. He was a fatalist of a pronounced type, nevertheless he would not venture forth without his blunderbuss. One day he had an important errand, but the blunderbuss, when he came to get it, was missing from the rack made of antlers where it always hung. Some one of his family had taken it. Abe sat down to wait till it was brought back.

"But, Abe, I thought you were a fatalist," said a friend.

"So I am," the old man answered. "Then why bother about your blunderbuss? taunted the friend. 'You are in no danger from the Indians, since you can't possibly die till your time comes.'"

"Yes," said the old man. 'But suppose I was to meet an Indian and his time had come. It wouldn't do for me not to have my blunderbuss, would it?'"

UNFAMILIAR FACTS.

Belgium officially frowns on cremation.

Cash registers are used in a church in Massachusetts.

A new scale not only weighs but also counts the articles being weighed, provided they are all alike.

Under a new law in Alabama that took effect July 1, no man may carry and no man may sell a pistol less than two feet in length.

John Connors, a farmer near Beulah, Kan., makes a nice little stake every year selling cornhusks, which are used to wrap hot tamales.

The mole of the Western Pacific Railroad, at Oakland, Cal., is nearly completed. It is 8,000 feet long, and is ultimately to be a solid fill 1,200 feet wide.

Iron cloth is made from steel and has the appearance of horsehair cloth. It is largely used by tailors as a material for stiffening the shoulders and collars of coats.

The up-to-date butcher shop is now provided with an electric meat saw, and the old hand saw is relegated to the junk pile. In its place is a small bandsaw, driven by an electric motor, which severs all bones in a neat and expeditious manner.

Shingles are now made under a patented process from asbestos fiber and Portland cement. Owing to the enormous pressure under which the shingles are manufactured, it is said that they absorb, when fresh only about 5 per cent of their weight of water.

Of the 66,332,800 acres area of Colorado, 25,848,772 acres are under Government reservation control—forests, 15,748,772 acres; coal, 9,800,000 acres, and for Indians, 300 acres. The state owns approximately 1,400,000 acres, and there are 2,651,228 acres of open Government land subject to entry.

Reports on the last season's work received from the twenty-five branches of the Y. M. C. A. on the Pennsylvania Railroad, show a paid membership of something over 10,000, the largest branch being at Philadelphia, with 1,926 members. The total attendance for the season was 682,723.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

A man who is really smart, need not act "smart."

There is always a prejudice against a rich man, or a man occupying a good office.

Our idea of wealth is feeling financially able to contribute to a campaign fund.

When a man says to you: "Isn't that the best way?" say yes. Don't argue with him.

Some men are just prominent enough to attract people who want to impose on them.

Ambition, with some men, consists chiefly in finding fault with their present condition.

A woman who has boys always believes that the boys living next door are particularly tough.

A music teacher is always surprised to find that someone who has not taken lessons, is fond of music.

When we make a statement, and a man inquires, in a certain mean way, "Is that so?" he makes us mad.

A certain lawn mower is advertised to run easy. The idea of a lawn mower running easy! Ever try one?

Why is it that every man apologizes to an agent for not investing in his schemes, and is so bold with his wife?

Every bore thinks he's the most agreeable man in town; that were it not for his flow of wit, the community would be hopelessly dull.

He may be a good man, but we don't like him; the man who is always saying, "As the poet says," and quoting what the poet says.

Every little while a man jumps into the arena with the statement: "I have a trick that fools them all." And usually he is caught before night.

When you do something to make yourself ridiculous you can depend upon this: The one person you hope will not bear it, will learn every detail.

PROVERBS AND PHRASES.

Pleasant hours fly fast.—Italian.

Money is life to us wretched mortals.—Hesiod.

Handsome is that handsome does.—Goldsmith.

He gives twice who gives quickly.—Goldsmith.

Calumny is a monstrous vice.—Herodotus.

They who forgive shall be most forgiven.—Bailly.

A mind quite vacant is a mind distressed.—Cowper.

A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband.—Bible.

The strongest evidence of love is sacrifice.—French.

The wren spreads his feet wide in his own house.—Irish.

Temperance, the noblest gift of heaven.—Euripides.

Prayer is the key of the day and the lock of the night.—Latin.

Passion will master you if you do not master your passion.—French.

There never was a looking-glass that told a woman she was ugly.—Bulwer.

The greatest punishment for evil conduct is the becoming like to bad men.—Plato.

LITTLE ABOUT EVERYTHING.

The week is five days long in Tibet.

Applause is forbidden in Russian theaters.

England has had fifty wars in sixty-five years.

The gates of Jerusalem are still closed at night.

Good beet roots yield an average of 12 per cent of sugar.

Fan making keeps over 60,000 of the inhabitants of Nanking busy.

The population of the world increases one and one-half millions per year.

The penpoint production of Birmingham, England, is 220,000,000 per week.

A statue of Liebig is to be erected in Darmstadt, where he was born in 1803.

Of all the gold in the possession of man, 75 per cent is in the shape of coin.

The death rate of Russia is the highest in Europe. It is 41 per 1,000 per year.

Asia and Africa have about 8,000,000 Christians and 642,000,000 non-Christians.

In twenty-three years of Atlantic steaming, the Britannic burned 510,000 tons of coal.

The Japanese porcelain industry is hurt by the lack of American and Chinese orders.

Half a million grouse and nearly half a million partridges are killed yearly in Great Britain.

In India the wages paid for coal mining are 22 cents a ton. Women as well as men are employed.

Worms bring to the surface yearly as much as ten tons of soil to the acre on grass and cultivated land.

Shizuka, in Japan, is to have a \$10,000,000 hydroelectric plant for the manufacture of paper goods.

Rome has a water supply of 200,000,000 gallons a day; London only 160,000,000 and Paris 90,000,000.

British India has 86,912 miles of telegraph and cable wires, which are worked at a very nice profit.

The Taj Mahal, at Agra, would cost ten millions if built to-day. It was begun in 1629, and finished in 1648.

Dr. Frederick Hegar, the foremost Swiss composer, has retired from public life after forty years as a conductor.

Yiddish is a feature in the program of the London County Council for certain evening schools in the East End.

More than 11,000 people were imprisoned in England last year for debt. Most were victims of the installment plan.

Lead tobacco boxes are apt to cause lead colic and paralysis, the metal impregnating the tobacco with acetate of lead.

During thirty days after a death in China the nearest relatives of the deceased do not shave nor change their clothes.

Each stroke of a man's heart occupies about half a second, but the heart rests after each stroke, so that it only makes seventy a minute.

In Nova Scotia the experiment has been tried of running a train with hammocks instead of the usual bunks in the sleeping cars. It was a great success.

During a harvest festival at the fishing town of Puncenoll, Dorset, England, mackerel, hung across the chancel, formed part of the church decorations.

Apropos of the clamor for old-age pensions at Washington, it has cropped out that there are 18,000 unpaid grocers' accounts against government clerks there.

Next to mining the greatest industry in South Africa is sugar growing. The amount of money invested in this is \$7,300,000. The production of the present year is estimated at 40,000 tons, with a valuation of about \$63 per ton.

THE TOO FAT.

Fat hens, being wretched layers, are always sold off by farmers.

The early Romans banished all useless persons, including the fat in this category.

Ovid, in his "Art of Love," says, "Keep ever slender and supple, for the fat have no success with women."

The Gentoo tribe enter their houses by a hole in the roof of a certain prescribed size, and they who grow too bulky to enter by this hole are slain as useless and lazy.

In England it was once the law to put the fat to death—"All drunkitts, fatt gluttons and consumers of vitallis more nor was necessary to the sustentation of men, were tane, and first cummandit to swelly their fourth of guhat drink they pleatit, and incontinent fairafter was dromit in ane fresche rever."

BRIDGET'S BEATITUDES.

Blessed is the household where meat is served but once a day in hot weather

Light—but nutritious
Plain—yet delicious
Eat all you want of them
Eat all you can of them

Uneeda Biscuit

5¢ *In dust tight, moisture proof packages. Never sold in bulk.*

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

NO SOFT PEDAL HERE

The Governor's Message Delivered In No Uncertain Tones.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 19.—Without flinching, Governor Hanly confronted the members of the special session of the legislature with the proposition that it is up to them to give the people of Indiana a county option law at this time. He did not attempt to use the soft pedal in the presence of men whom he knew are unfriendly to him personally and politically, but it was remarked that he used more tact than he displayed at the last session of the general assembly. He gave no quarter to the alleged liquor alliance, which he affirmed with melodramatic intensity, is using all its mighty power to defeat local option, but he concluded by bespeaking for the proposed law fair consideration by every legislator. "I am conscious," said he, "that all of you do not agree with all I have submitted, and that some of you may not agree with any part of it. That is your right. And that right I respect. But I bespeak for it what I have submitted the careful and candid consideration which its importance entitles it to receive." But the governor did not forget to warn the lawmakers that the responsibility of enacting or defeating the law is theirs and that the people will expect them to settle the question before they adjourn.

There are indications that Governor Hanly and his friend, Speaker Branch, may have something to say about the order in which bills shall be considered, and this development has put another crimp in the hasty adjournment plan. There is substantial foundation for the belief that the order of business will provide that the bill making appropriations for the institutions, which is the emergency measure of the session, will be held back until after a vote is taken on county option. This order is an exact reversal of the program of the Democrats. Under the rules of the house the speaker can practically control the order in which bills shall be taken up. The bill making state appropriations may be held back in the committee on ways and means, or it may lie upon the speaker's desk until the local option fight is out of the way. Until the bill for the appropriations is passed, the Democrats could not consistently force a movement to adjourn, as they would then appear before the public in the attitude of trying to defeat the only measure proposed by the governor which they recognize as having merit.

Announcement was made today at the headquarters of the Republican national committee that Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana had been selected to make an extensive tour of the country and make political speeches in reply to W. J. Bryan. The committee has arranged for a long itinerary covering the distance from New York to Portland, Ore. The Indiana senator was urged to make this extended tour largely because of the fitness shown by him to meet Mr. Bryan's arguments in a joint debate between them which was carried on in a magazine about a year ago. On Sept. 29 Senator Beveridge will speak at Terre Haute on Labor. He will return to Indiana Oct. 15 to remain until the close of the campaign.

A change in the tactics of the Democrats may lessen the probability of a brief session. Representative Carroll K. McCullough of Anderson says if the session continues for five days he will introduce a bill amending the metropolitan police law so as to take from the governor the power of appointing police commissioners. The Democratic plan of refusing to introduce bills hinges upon the length of time the legislature is to last. If an adjournment cannot be forced at once, which now seems impossible, a variety of Democratic measures may be introduced, including a bill providing for a guarantee of bank deposits.

Careless Nurse Starts Things.
San Diego, Cal., Sept. 19.—Three deaths have already resulted from the carelessness of Miss Mary Arthur, a nurse at the county hospital, a fourth death is expected and four others are seriously ill, though their illness is not expected to be fatal. All were taken sick Thursday afternoon and evidence of poison was so great that an investigation was started, ending finally in a confession by the nurse that she had neglected to throw out some water in which there was a quantity of atrophine, and that her patients had gotten hold of it for their medicine.

Irrigation Project Held Up.
San Juan, Porto Rico, Sept. 19.—The legislature has been in deadlock for forty-eight hours. The house of delegates is holding up the \$3,000,000 irrigation project, the principal measure for which the extraordinary session was convened, and is demanding the appointment of physicians to investigate anemia in the island by the director of health instead of the governor.

Further Time Given.
Washington, Sept. 19.—The signal corps will proceed with its aeronautical work and it is understood the Wright brothers will be permitted to make their official trials whenever they are ready without endangering their chance of receiving the contract price of \$25,000 for their aeroplane.

After the recent activity in wheat on the Chicago board of trade, trade is quiet, dealers apparently resting on their oars pending further developments.

THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH } Editors and Publishers
EDW. A. REMY }

Entered at the Seymour, Indiana Postoffice as Second-class Matter.

DAILY

One Year.....\$5 00
Six Months.....2 50
Three Months.....1 25
One Month.....40
One Week.....10

WEEKLY

One Year in Advance.....\$1 00

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 08.

The home merchant is your friend and he is the man you should go to when you buy goods.

Uncle Joe's remarks on the importance of protection are vote-getting every time. The issue is paramount with millions of American wage-earners.

Gov. Johnson is not trying to rush Minnesota for Bryan. He is afraid that he might get defeated himself if harps too much on a candidate that Minnesota twice rejected with great emphasis.

Those members of the legislature who are candidates for reelection will be watched by the people they represent. If they misrepresent the people now they will do the same thing at the regular session in January.

The Rushville Republican publishes a two column story exposing a campaign scheme of the brewers. The brewers have put out on the road a lot of fakes who are going around over the state campaigning against Watson. They are posing as traveling men but have no customers. The legitimate traveling men who are a fine class of men, have caught on to the fakers, and are exposing them. But this is only another sample of the desperate methods the brewers have adopted to defeat the will of the people.

BRYAN is an advocate of tariff for revenue only. He would take away all protective tariff, thus closing hundreds and hundreds of factories and mills and throwing thousands of laboring men out of employment. That very thing happened in a large measure when the Wilson-Gorman tariff was passed. Bryan was in congress and helped to pass that bill which was disastrous to both labor and capital. The Labor World, one of leading union labor papers published says: "Working men and producers generally should not delude themselves with the belief that, if Mr. Bryan shall be elected president, his plans for revision of the tariff will present no menace to the country."

It is the weak nerves that are crying out for help. Then help them don't drug the stomach or stimulate the heart or kidneys. That is wrong. Vitalize these weak inside nerves with Dr. Shoop's Restorative and see how fast good health will come to you again. Test it and see. Sold by A. J. Peileens.

The weaving of flax has been carried on in Belgium from remote times. Flax cloth was woven in certain parts of Belgium in the time of Caesar.

When you have Backache the liver or kidneys are sure to be out of gear. Try Sanol, it cures backache in 24 hours, and there is nothing better for the liver or kidneys. For sale at the drug store.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

SEPTEMBER 20, 1908
REVIEW

GOLDEN TEXT: And David perceived that the Lord had established him king over Israel, and that he had exalted his kingdom for his people Israel's sake.—2 Sam. 5:12

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LESSON I.—Israel asks for a king (1 Sam. viii, 10-22). Golden Text, Prov. viii, 15, "By Me kings reign and princes decree justice." The whole quarter has kept us face to face with Israel, for the most part in rebellion against God. In this first lesson they deliberately and persistently reject Him and demand to be given a king like other nations. When He came in the form of man, as their Messiah, they rejected Him, saying we have no king but Caesar, and thus they do still.

LESSON II.—Saul chosen king (1 Sam. x, 17-27). Golden Text 11 Sam. xxiii, 3, "He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God." It seems an awful thing that men should turn from the only living and true God to put their trust in one of themselves, but they did worse than this and made a golden calf and said, "These be thy gods, O Israel." When they had to choose between the Son of God, their Messiah, and a murderer they chose the murderer, and they will yet choose the wickedest of men as their rulers.

LESSON III.—Saul warns Saul and the people (1 Sam. xii, 1-5, 13-25). Golden Text, 1 Sam. xii, 24, "Only fear the Lord and serve Him in truth with all your heart, for consider how great things He hath done for you." God having indulged them with a man after their own heart, a tall, fine looking man, a head and shoulders above other men, Samuel earnestly entreats them to fear and serve and obey the Lord, who has dealt so graciously with them, that He may still bless them, if possible, notwithstanding their great sin.

LESSON IV.—Saul rejected by the Lord (1 Sam. xv, 13-28). Golden Text, Josh. xxiv, 24, "The Lord our God will we serve, and His voice will we obey." Saul did not continue as little in his own sight (verse 17) as before he became king, but had his own thoughts about things, did what he thought best and yet insisted that he had obeyed the Lord.

LESSON V.—David anointed at Bethlehem (1 Sam. xvi, 1-13). Golden Text, 1 Sam. xvi, 7, "Man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart." It is our weakness to consider a fine appearance, something to fascinate the eye or the ear or the intellect, but God considers above all things the heart, for out of it are the issues of life—not the eldest nor the most attractive, but the youngest and to men the most unlikely.

LESSON VI.—David and Goliath (1 Sam. xvii, 38-40). Golden Text, Ps. xl, 1, "In the Lord put I my trust." A magnificent illustration of the strength that is made perfect in weakness, of

the Lord showing Himself strong on behalf of those whose hearts are whole toward Him! The great mass of flesh and blood, with all its strength and armor, falls before a stripling with a sling and stone. Pride and self confidence fall before confidence in God.

LESSON VII.—Saul tries to kill David (1 Sam. xviii, 6-16). Golden Text, Ps. lxxxiv, 11, "The Lord God is a sun and shield." The flesh cannot tolerate the Spirit, for the flesh is controlled by an evil spirit of jealousy, hatred, pride, strife and such like. The same spirit that in Cain slew his brother Abel is in Saul seeking to kill David, and so it always has been, and will be. "The carnal mind is enmity against God."

LESSON VIII.—Friendship of David and Jonathan (1 Sam. xx, 30-42). Golden Text, Prov. xvii, 17, "A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is born for adversity." Such love as these two had, the one for the other, is something heavenly, but what can we say of the love of God to sinners? Nothing was ever seen on earth like it. The love of God in Christ Jesus to sinners is certainly the greatest topic in Scripture, the greatest thing truly.

LESSON IX.—David spares Saul's life (1 Sam. xxvi, 17-25). Golden Text, Luke vi, 27, "Love your enemies; do good to them which hate you." There is neither murder nor hatred nor revenge in the heart of David. He would not lay a finger on his enemy to harm him even when he had him in his power. This was the Spirit of God, the Spirit of Him who said, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." He truly committed himself to God.

LESSON X.—Saul and Jonathan slain in battle (1 Sam. xxxi). Golden Text, Amos iv, 12, "Prepare to meet thy God." As David said when urged one day to kill him, "His time will come," and it did, but David was guiltless. God has a "thus far" for all His enemies, and beyond that they cannot go. There is a fullness of time of blessing upon His own and judgment for His adversaries. The sad part is to see such as Jonathan cut off. But for such "to die is gain."

LESSON XI.—David made king over Judah and Israel (11 Sam. ii, 1-7, v, 1-5). Golden Text, 11 Sam. v, 10, "David went on and grew great, and the Lord God of Hosts was with him" happy consummation to the quarter's lessons, and as we consider if we are carried on to the great consummation when the Son of David shall sit on David's throne and shall reign in righteousness over all Israel and all nations and there shall be neither adversary nor evil occurrent, and the nations shall learn war no more.

A BAD CASE

A Seymour man cured of a bad case of Piles by

Dr. H. I. Sherwood,

Who makes a specialty of the cure of chronic diseases, male or female.

SEYMOUR, IND., Sept. 7, 1908.

For a period of eight years I suffered with painful, sore, bleeding, protruding, internal piles, which would so weaken me at times that I would be compelled to lose several days work. In August, 1908, Dr. Sherwood commenced treatment and now after a period of less than one month I am sound and well, the first time in eight years that I have been entirely clear of pile symptoms.

JAMES LEROY SAGE, Seymour, Ind.

The Gold Mine

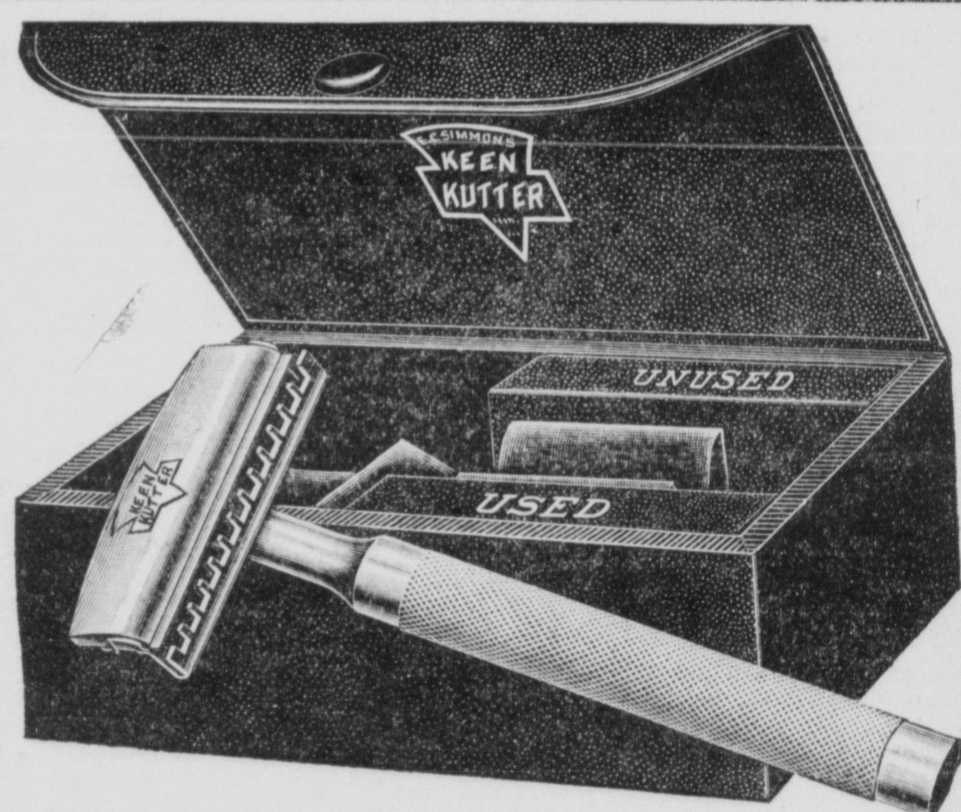
A Showing of Advanced Styles in Our Millinery Department



Friday and Saturday,
Sept. 18th and 19th.

Our Annual Fall Millinery Season begins Friday and Saturday. To this informal opening we invite you to see one of the most practical and largest display of Millinery we ever had in stock, and in Ready-to-wear Hats there is a profusion of styles representing every shape, shade and whim that fashion has sanctioned. In Dress Hats, many quite unique creations will be shown for the first time.
SEE WINDOW.

The Gold Mine Department Store.



Sold on Thirty Days Free Trial.

Kessler Hardware Co.

W. A. Carter & Son,

New Perfection Blue
Flame Oil Stove

Lawn Mowers

We recently added a machine for sharpening lawn mowers. It does the work accurately and we guarantee all of our work.

G. S. Laupus, Jeweler.

We offer a large stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Mantel Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Waterman's Fountain Pens, Libby's Fine Cut Glass and Fancy China Pieces.

GIVE US A CALL.



Stylish Fall Suits...

We have the Grandest line of Fall Suits we have ever shown and they are admired by all who see them. Rich Patterns, Stylish Designs, Perfect Fitting.

\$10 TO \$30

HUB SUITS ARE DIFFERENT—TRY ONE NEW FALL SHIRTS JUST RECEIVED

THE HUB

For Sale

\$800.00 for this 4 room dwelling, lot 50x150, fruit, well and small barn.

\$2000.00 for this 7 room residence, lot 59x170, and 5 adjoining lots, 50x170, well and shed.

\$3000.00 for this elegant residence, 9 rooms, lot 46x207 cellar, gas and water and best of improvements.


\$650.00, 4 room residence } cash or
\$550.00, 3 room residence } trade
\$1000.00, 6 room residence }

\$2800.00 for this elegant place, 2 acres 6 rooms and summer kitchen, fruit, well, concrete walks, large barn, in city.

\$1200.00, 6 room residence.
\$2750.00 for this modern home.
\$1200.00 for this new residence.

GEO. SCHAEFER,

Real Estate and General Insurance
First National Bank Bldg. Seymour.



A Close Scrutiny

by a good dentist will show treacherous cavities and defects in your teeth that will result in their loss unless you have them attended to in time. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" is as true in regard to your teeth as to your health or eyesight. Have your teeth examined and kept in good condition by a good dentist, and you will preserve them through life.

Dr. B. S. Shinness.

YOU OWE IT

To your skin to eradicate all summer tan and other blemishes before the arrival of the stinging air of autumn and early winter. True cold cream and greaseless massage are highly important for this purpose. We prepare creams from your own recipes from best materials. Corn Cracker promptly relieves and removes foot troubles.

Cox Pharmacy.

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of

INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis

LOANS NOTARY

WANT ADVERTISING

LOST.—Small silver purse with chain. Finder return to this office. s21d

PHOTOS—25 cents per dozen. Finest little picture made. Gallery upstairs over REPUBLICAN office.

FOR SALE—3, 7, 9 and 10-foot step ladders at one-half cost. S. D. MEEK. 514 Indianapolis Avenue.

FOR SALE—35 rooms of wallpaper to close out at cost. Must be sold at once on account of sickness. S. D. MEEK. 514 Indianapolis Avenue.

FOR SALE BY OWNER—Six room, two-story frame dwelling house with barn, situated at 320 West Second street, with large lot extending from 2nd to 3rd sts. Also 43 acres of splendid farm land near Rockford. For particulars, write Mahlon E. Wilson, 416 Herald Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah. o10 w.s.

Weather Indications.

Fair tonight and Sunday except possibly showers southwest portion Sunday, continued warm.

Seymour Temperatures.

The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures as shown by the government thermometers at the Seymour volunteer weather observation station and reported by J. Robert Blair, observer. The figures are for twenty-four hours ending at noon:

| | MAX | MIN |
|---------------------|-----|-----|
| September 19, 1908, | 93 | 62 |

New Manager.

J. C. Ramage, of Providence, Kentucky, is new manager of the Seymour Home Telephone Company. He has arrived and assumed his duties. He is a man of experience in the telephone business.

Do You Open Your Mouth

Like a young bird and gulp down whatever food or medicine may be offered you? Or, do you want to know something of the composition and character of that which you take into your stomach whether as food or medicine?

Most intelligent and sensible people now-a-days insist on knowing what they employ whether as food or as medicine. Dr. Pierce believes they have a perfect right to insist upon such knowledge. So he publishes, broadcast and on each bottle wrapper, what his medicines are made of and verifies in under oath. This he feels he can well afford to do because the more the ingredients of which his medicines are made are studied and understood the more will their superior curative virtues be appreciated.

For the cure of woman's peculiar weaknesses, irregularities and derangements, giving rise to frequent headaches, backache, dragging-down pain or distress in lower abdominal or pelvic region, accompanied, oftentimes, with a debilitating, pelvic, catarrhal drain and kindred symptoms of weakness, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a most efficient remedy. It is equally effective in curing painful periods, in giving strength to nursing mothers and in preparing the system of the expectant mother for baby's coming, thus rendering childbirth safe and comparatively painless. The "Favorite Prescription" is a most potent, strengthening tonic to the general system and to the organs distinctly feminine in particular. It is also a soothing and invigorating nerve and cures nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, neuralgia, hysteria, spasms, chorea or St. Vitus's dance, and other distressing nervous symptoms attendant upon functional and organic diseases of the distinctly feminine organs. A host of medical authorities of all the several schools of practice, recommend each of the several ingredients of which "Favorite Prescription" is made for the cure of the diseases for which it is claimed to be a cure. You may read what they say for yourself by sending a postal card request for a free booklet of extracts from the leading authorities, to Doctor Pierce's Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., and it will come to you by return post.

PERSONAL.

Chas. Nolting made a business trip west today.

John Q. Foster was in from Beech Grove today.

W. B. Holton, of Indianapolis, was here last night.

C. J. Attkisson transacted business in Reddington today.

Prof. E. M. Ross was a North Vernon passenger today.

Lynn Faulkner and wife, went to Indianapolis this morning.

Frank Hackendorf, of Brownstown, was in the city yesterday.

John H. Sutton, of Medora, came up last evening on business.

A. W. Benham was here from Crothersville this morning.

Win Williams, of Spraytown, transacted business here today.

Prof. J. E. Payne and wife came up from Brownstown this morning.

Chas. Welliver, of Reddington, made a business trip here today.

E. C. Bollinger has returned from a business trip to Daviess County.

E. E. Earle, deputy game warden, was here this morning between trains.

Mrs. Taylor Wilson, of Louisville, spent the day with friends in this city.

W. H. Folk came down from Columbus last evening on a short business trip.

George Schuler was here from Crothersville on business this morning.

Miss Pearl Clark went to Indianapolis this morning to spend a few days.

Miss Mabel Harris went to Scottsburg yesterday evening for a short visit.

Oscar Abel was a west bound passenger on the accommodation this forenoon.

Attorney H. H. Prince, of Brownstown transacted legal business here today.

Carl Rinebolt went to Brownstown this morning to visit relatives and friends.

Samuel Phlegley and family, of Louisville, are visiting friends in this county.

Miss Blanche Hees, of Brook, is visiting Miss George Lauster, on N. Ewing street.

Mrs. Sallie Groff went to Scottsburg this afternoon to visit friends and relatives.

Mrs. Joe Andrews has returned from a very pleasant visit in Indianapolis and Cincinnati.

Edward Bierbaum, of Louisville, is visiting his sister, Mrs. William Nelson, of Surprise.

Samuel Phlegley and family, of Carlisle, are visiting relatives and friends in this county.

John W. Downing, County Commissioner, was in today and while here he did some campaigning.

Mrs. E. R. Vest, of Madison, is visiting her daughter, was R. O. Mayes, on west Fifth street.

Miss Helen Howard returned to Washington this afternoon after a visit with Miss Lucy Mae Day.

A. A. Tripp and Harry E. Meloy, of North Vernon, spent last night here on their way home from Indianapolis.

Prof. J. C. Edwards and Cash Mosker went to Indianapolis this morning to look after some school business.

J. C. Goss and Walter Oathout, of Pleasant Grove, were in town today and made the REPUBLICAN a pleasant call.

Otis Hays, of Pleasant Grove, was in the city yesterday on his way to Sellersburg where his father is seriously ill.

Rev. Harley Jackson went to Medora this afternoon, where he will deliver a lecture tonight for the Modern Woodmen.

Rev. H. H. Allen will be home tonight and tomorrow forenoon will preach as usual at the First Methodist church.

D. M. Hoskins and wife returned to their home in Paragould, Ark., this afternoon after visiting friends in this city for several days.

H. Ray Metzker, of Lebanon, was in the city yesterday calling on various attorneys in the interest of a publishing concern.

Mrs. Chas. E. Jackson and daughter, Miss Edna, returned to their home in New Albany this morning after visiting Mrs. Irene Short.

Mrs. Hattie Ladenberger and daughter, Miss Hattie Ladenberger, Mrs. Fred Ladenberger and daughter, Evelyn, of Louisville, have been visiting at Surprise and Spraytown for a few days.

CLAIRVOYANT

And spirit medium, Prof. Clinton Rock. Before you speak or write a word he tells your full name. Thus proving his power to read your future.

If you doubt or are skeptical he will give you tests free. His full life readings 50 cents for few days only. Hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Located New Commercial. s21d

RACE FOR THE PENNANT

How the Teams in the Big Leagues Stand at This Time.

| National League. | | | |
|------------------|------|-------|------|
| | Won. | Lost. | Pct. |
| New York | 87 | 46 | .654 |
| Chicago | 85 | 53 | .616 |
| Pittsburg | 85 | 54 | .612 |
| Philadelphia | 73 | 60 | .541 |
| Cincinnati | 65 | 72 | .474 |
| Boston | 57 | 80 | .416 |
| Brooklyn | 47 | 88 | .348 |
| St. Louis | 45 | 91 | .331 |

At Philadelphia—R.H.E.
Chicago... 0010000000—1 7 3
Philadelphia... 0000000101—2 7 1
Batteries—Overall, Kling; McQuillen, Jackitsch.

At Boston—R.H.E.
Cincinnati... 0101100010—13 16 2
Boston... 2110020000—6 12 3
Batteries—Rowan, Aubec, McLean; Dorner, Mattern, Lindaman, Smith.

At Brooklyn—R.H.E.
St. Louis... 0200110000—4 8 1
Brooklyn... 0002000000—2 5 1
Batteries—Lush, Bliss; Rucker, Dunn.

Second Game—R.H.E.
St. Louis... 00000000—0 5 2
Brooklyn... 03000000—3 7 0
Batteries—Salee, Moran; Bell, Farmer.

At New York—R.H.E.
Pittsburg... 0000000000—0 5 1
New York... 0110401000—7 10 0
Batteries—Maddox, Brandon, Gibson; Matthews, Needham, Bresnahan.

Second Game—R.H.E.
Pittsburg... 3010000030—7 12 1
New York... 2010003600—12 18 2
Batteries—Cannitz, Leever, Vall, Gibson; Wiltee, McGinnity, Bresnahan, Needham.

| American League. | | | |
|------------------|------|-------|------|
| | Won. | Lost. | Pct. |
| Detroit | 78 | 57 | .578 |
| Cleveland | 79 | 60 | .568 |
| Chicago | 77 | 61 | .558 |
| St. Louis | 75 | 61 | .551 |
| Boston | 65 | 71 | .478 |
| Philadelphia | 64 | 70 | .477 |
| Washington | 59 | 73 | .447 |
| New York | 45 | 89 | .335 |

At Cleveland—R.H.E.
Cleveland... 00010001*—2 5 2
Boston... 0100000000—1 0 3
Batteries—Rhoades, Bemis; Arrelanes, Donohue.

At Chicago—R.H.E.
Chicago... 00000010*—1 3 0
Washington... 0000000000—0 8 2
Batteries—Walsh, Shaw; Johnson, Street.

At Detroit—R.H.E.
Detroit... 0000001000—1 4 3
New York... 0004010000—5 9 1
Batteries—Winter, Willett, Payne, Schmidt; Chesbro, Blair.

At St. Louis—R.H.E.
St. Louis... 20000000*—2 10 1
Philadelphia... 00000010—1 3 3
Batteries—Howell, Smith; Flater, Powers.

Second Game—R.H.E.
St. Louis... 01110110*—5 13 3
Philadelphia... 02010010—4 8 3
Batteries—Dineen, Spencer; Coombs, Lapp.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Prevailing Current Prices for Grain and Livestock.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.
Wheat—Wagon, 98c; No. 2 red, \$1.01. Corn—No. 2, 79½c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 49c. Hay—Clover, \$10.00 @11.00; timothy, \$11.00@13.00; mixed, \$10.00 @11.00. Cattle—\$3.50 @5.75. Hogs—\$4.50 @7.60. Sheep—\$2.50 @3.75. hogs: 2,200 cattle; 1,200 sheep.

At Cincinnati.
Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.04. Corn—No. 2, 82½c. Oats—No. 2, 51½c. Cattle—\$2.25 @3.25. Hogs—\$3.75 @7.40. Sheep—\$1.50 @3.85. Lambs—\$4.00 @6.00.

At Chicago.
Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.01½. Corn—No. 2, 78½c. Oats—No. 2, 50c. Cat-

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104 South Chestnut Street.

Preliminary FALL SHOWING

On the line between summer and autumn. Visiting this store at the present time you will see the smartest ideas in fall dress goods, suitings, silks, satins and trimmings. House furnishings, rugs, carpets, lace curtains, portiers, blankets and domestics.

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'Phone 186 and 5
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Real Estate, Rental Agency
Prompt Attention to All Business

P. COLABUONO,

Ladies' & Gents' SHOEMAKER
Repairing neatly done while you wait. Fine work given special attention. 14½ St. Louis Ave. SEYMOUR

TAKE YOUR BABY TO

Platter & Co.,

And get the Picture while you can. Delays are dangerous.

BATHS

Take Turkish Salt-glow Baths for all kinds of Lung Trouble.

ALERT'S TURKISH BATH ROOMS

Dressing Boys

It's easy to dress the Boy correctly and to your satisfaction. It can be done too at no increase of cost. If you'd like styles for your boy that are not commonplace, those bright snappy garments which you would expect to find in New York stores, and in the same satisfying variety,

Come Here With THE BOY

We not only promise, but assure the newest productions from the best makes of Boys' Clothing in this country. They are here with all that quality which makes a smart and sturdy Suit at prices which you'll admit are very moderate.

THOMAS CLOTHING CO.

SUDIE MILLS MATLOCK

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SCIARRA BROS.,

Tailors by Trade. 4 S. Chestnut. Ask About Rebate Ticket.

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SEYMOUR, INDIANA

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PERUVIAN GUANO PRODUCTION

CHANGE OF POLICY IN ITS MANAGEMENT OFFICIALLY RECOMMENDED.

An elaborate report regarding one of the most valuable fertilizers known to the world has recently been submitted to the Peruvian government by Senor Larrabure y Correa, an official who was appointed to study the matter. Guano is produced on islands off the coast of Peru in enormous quantities, and a continuance of the supply is of great importance not alone to agriculture in that country, but in many others also, to which large quantities are exported.

The impression has prevailed, says the author of the communication, that this extremely precious resource is a finished formation, like a coal bed. Both the Peruvian government and the persons whom it licenses to obtain the product have hitherto gone ahead on that assumption, regardless of the possibility of fresh deposits by the birds. He remarks:

When one sees one thousand tons of new guano of the highest grade taken from an area of twelve thousand square metres (scarcely more than as many square yards), where the birds have been nesting for much less than one year; when one observes on a neighboring island an area five times greater completely covered with birds at their nests; when one later finds this latter flock increased by nearly 50 per cent. as the birds have been driven from other islands—with such convincing appeals to the eye and the mind one will not fail to recognize the present producing value of the birds.

According to Senor Larrabure y Correa, Peru alone needs forty thousand tons a year, and the present output sometimes falls below that amount. He therefore fears that the supply may be exhausted in time, and that a shortage may soon be created unless another policy is adopted. He advises that the new guano, as well as the old, be taken, and that measures be adopted to protect the birds, lest by their extinction the goose which lays the golden egg, so to speak, will be killed. Hitherto it has been customary to regard the birds as wild animals, which might be disturbed and even slaughtered regardless of consequences. If they were treated more like domestic creatures, or, at least, as species of game which should be kept from extinction, the result would be more fortunate. By the robbery of their eggs, by being driven from their nests and by the killing of both young and old, the number of the useful birds, especially the alcatraz, has perceptibly diminished.

Something has already been done, but apparently not enough. One of the islands of the Chincha group (the southern), was closed last year by a government order, and the production there increased. The north island, once a favorite resort of the alcatraz, has been nearly abandoned by them. In another group, the Lobos de Afuera, operations by contractors were discontinued for some reason about three or four years ago. The birds, were thus permitted to multiply and make fresh deposits. Last year the contractors began work there again, and the birds were driven away completely.

The first new measure which Senor Larrabure y Correa recommends is that hereafter only one contractor be permitted to work in a particular field. Hitherto, when two or three were licensed, each was eager to get ahead of his rivals. He would dig up the guano into piles, thus insuring due regard to his rights by other contractors, but sacrificing the nests there, frightening off the old birds and sacrificing the young which were too small to fly. The opinion is expressed by the special commissioner who has investigated the subject that if only a single contractor was allowed to operate on a particular island, he would be more deliberate and show more regard for the birds. He goes so far as to suggest that if a single corporation be given exclusive privileges, the result would be still better.

Another step which the commissioner deems essential is the closing of more islands for several years, and working them in rotation. Simultaneous operations on all he regards as extremely bad policy. A closed season of a few months has already been established by law (from November to March, inclusive of both months), but Senor Larrabure y Correa thinks this is too short.

The main question to be solved, the commissioner believes, is how the production of the largest amount of guano in the future may be assured—twenty years hence, for instance—but there are several minor problems also to be solved. He adds:

A government bureau for the analysis of guano might be established, in order to give to the small agriculturist the same advantage which the larger haciendas now enjoy, namely, of buying the guano by analysis.

I have known cases of the adulteration of guano by sand, for the simple reason that the guano so reduced in quality could be sold by the contractor at the same price as a guano of higher grade. The price to all farmers, large or small, should be directly proportional to the value of the guano in the fertilizing elements as shown by analysis. The matter of having deposits of guano on shore has sometimes been suggested. This might serve to expedite the extraction of guano on the islands, so that they could earlier be abandoned to the birds, even if the fertilizer could not be sold and delivered at once. The shore deposits might be utilized to equalize the annual supply, and they might serve as the basis for mixing stations, should this prove practicable, where guanos of any desired strength of phosphoric acid and nitrogen could be prepared and supplied according to order.

KING EDWARD A BUSY MAN.

But the Kaiser Spends More Time Than He Does in Dressing.

Even Theodore the much occupied is a person of leisure compared with Edward VII. The London correspondent of Town and Country reports the contents of a note from one of the King's equerries stating that "his Majesty's engagements do not warrant him in the disposal of a single hour before September." And the note was written early in June.

According to the correspondent King Edward puts in more time at real work than the Emperor of Germany does, for fully a quarter of the Emperor's time is occupied in his dressing room. The King seldom changes his clothes more than three times a day, morning, afternoon and evening, whereas the Kaiser has become a veritable Fregoli in the manner of donning and doffing his costumes.

The first thing in the morning he is up in the greenish riding costume of a German jager. A hard hour's riding brings him back to his bath, which he comes adorned in a plain morning costume made for business purposes. An hour or two in this monotonous garb fully fits the Emperor for something more elaborate, and if there is no reception on he appears in the undress uniform of the Guards.

This carries him until luncheon time, after which there are some three hundred uniforms to select from, and as the Kaiser usually has two or three functions of some sort to perform he makes use of his vast wardrobe regularly and in proper rotation. It is in the evening that the Kaiser is less brilliant.

He makes but a poor show in evening dress; in fact as a civilian he is not a success. His frock coats, according to the discerning editor of the Tailor and Cutter, a sartorial expert, hang loosely and in a most undistinguished manner, and his evening dress waistcoats are things not only to be worn by German rentiers and French mayors.

There is only one fortress during all these years that King Edward has not been able to capture, and that is the stern determination of public opinion to resist with all its might the encroachment of the tall white hat. Every season for years both as King and Prince of Wales he has attempted to lead the nation into the realms of white hatdom, but this is the one thing wherein people will not follow their sovereign.

WHALE SCARES LOBSTERMEN.

They Put Into Marblehead Harbor When a Big Fellow Came Up Near Their Boat.

Leaving their lobster traps, which they were just taking in, and putting on all the power available in their motor boat, Horace Rhodes, Climp Adams and Horace Frost, lobstermen, came into Marblehead Bay very much frightened.

They had fled to escape from a whale which, they declare, was sixty feet long, and which spouted a stream forty feet into the air, drenching them to the skin.

They were at Tinker's Island, just out of Marblehead harbor, engaged in pulling in their traps, when they noticed that little fish were swimming around excitedly. The three paid no attention to this, when suddenly a large whale rose out of the water within ten feet of their motor boat, and gave them a shower bath.

They were badly frightened and were prepared to jump overboard, when the whale sank again. All the power in the boat was put on and record time made back to shore. All the other motor boats in the vicinity, seeing their great haste and wondering what the trouble was, put in at the same time.

Of late a great many whales have been seen around Marblehead, where they feed on little fish and it is believed they are increasing in numbers hereabouts.—Boston Herald.

A Sartorial Question.

Little Newman's mother had faithfully tried to answer his question in regard to death and the future life, and he had been told that when he died his soul would go to heaven.

One day he came running in from his play and in excitement cried: "Mamma, mamma, if just my soul goes to heaven, what am I going to button my pants on to?"—Delineator.

Watch glass crystals are made by hand and in consequence of the lower prices paid for labor in Germany the American manufacturers cannot compete.

SLAUGHTER IN WAR AND PEACE

We have before us the casualty list of that greatest of all fields of carnage—the railroads of the United States. Lest the gentle reader should object to our phraseology, calling it sensational, we ask his attention to the Interstate Commerce Commission statistics of deaths and injuries for the last three months of 1906, which opens with the following statement: "The number of persons killed in train accidents during the months of October, November and December, 1906, as shown in reports made by the railroad companies to the Interstate Commerce Commission under the 'accident law' of March 3, 1901, was 474, and of injured 4,940. Accidents of other kinds, including those sustained by employees while at work, and by passengers in getting on or off the cars, etc., bring the total number of casualties up to 20,944 (1,430 killed and 19,514 injured)."

At the above rate, the total number of people killed on the railroads in twelve months would be 5,720, and the total number injured 78,056, or a total of 83,776 casualties in a single year. If we remember rightly, this is more than twice as many as were killed on the British side during all the years of the Boer war; while the total number of injured exceeds the total number that were wounded by bullet and shell. But such wars as the South African trouble come intermittently and with decreasing frequency, whereas the casualties of peace are with us always and increase with the passing of years.

The deaths and injuries on our railroads, appalling in number though they be, represent after all but a fraction of the total number of casualties occurring every year in the prosecution of the so-called arts of peace. The mine, the quarry, the smelting furnace, the mill, the machine shop, all present an annual death and casualty roll which, according to the most eminent authority on the subject in this country, Dr. Josiah Strong, is placed at the stupendous figure of 525,000. The railway accidents and their appalling results are more in the public eye than other disasters, for the reason that practically every citizen travels on the railroads, and that the government collects and publishes the statistics of deaths and injuries. But the grim facts regarding the frequency of deaths and injuries in pursuits other than those identified with railroading are just as real, just as shocking, and every whit as disgraceful to our national good name as those relating to the railroads.

Now, on the basis of over half a million industrial accidents in the United States in a single year, it may be stated that one person out of every 150 is sacrificed in a greater or less degree, ranging from a slight injury to death itself, in the task of carrying on our great industrial works. And the pity and shame of it all is that a large proportion of this pain and death is easily preventable. Two things are necessary: first, the public must be awakened to the realization of the disgrace which such a condition of things puts upon the nation, and to a realization of the vast amount of personal loss and suffering which these figures represent; and secondly, they must be taught that, by the enactment of proper ordinances governing the safety of life and limb, and the provision of proper devices of a mechanical kind, it would be possible, in a very few years, to reduce the casualty list by probably not less than fifty per cent.

But after all is said and done, it is a question whether the cause of this ghastly sacrifice is not to be found in our national disregard for the sanctity of human life. It is not in the least exaggerating the question to say that there is greater concern shown in the more advanced European countries over the accidental death of a single individual than is displayed in this country over the death of a dozen people by accident. It is certain that until we have learned "how much a man is better than a sheep," and have acquired a decent regard for the sanctity and dignity of life, we are not likely to make much headway in the provision of means for the prevention of accidents. One of the best ways to promote a proper understanding on this subject would be to pass laws making it obligatory upon the part of all great industrial concerns to report every accident, big or little, to a commission which was qualified to gather such statistics. These statistics should be regularly made public, and should form the subject of persistent comment by the press, in the pulpit, upon the lecture platform, and by means of systematized pamphlet distribution.

We can conceive of no other philanthropic movement that would be so worthy of the use of the name and the millions of such of our capitalists as are of humanitarian bent as this. If the prevention of the comparatively small and intermittent slaughter of war is worthy of a peace palace in Europe, and a peace congress in the United States to which representatives are invited from the four corners of the earth, surely the abolition of the "carnage of peace," whose victims outnumber those of war immeasurably, should command an even larger liberality and an effort more sustained.—Scientific American.

MANY CHILDREN.

The Father and Mother of Sixty-two Children.

In these days of declining families it is quite reassuring to read in the same column of a newspaper of one lady who in fourteen years has contributed twenty to the population and of another who boasts as many descendants as there are days in a leap year.

But one need not search long among family records without discovering many that are still more remarkable. It is only a few months since we read of a woman at Antwerp who actually gave birth to six sons last year—three making their entrance together into the world in January and three others following in December. Perhaps more interesting still was the achievement of a baker's wife in Paris who added twenty-one members to her family at seven births and in as many years.

There have, however, been many parents who would have considered twenty-one quite a small family. There was, for instance, the Scottish weaver, of whom the Harleian manuscript tells us, who had no fewer than sixty-two children by one wife, all of whom were born alive, and of whom forty-six sons and four daughters (half a hundred in all) lived to be 21 and upward. Thomas Greenhill, the Duke of Norfolk's surgeon, was the thirty-ninth child of one father and mother; there was a French lawyer, according to Boyle, who had forty-five olive branches; and Mrs. Agnes Melbourne, who died in 1743 at the age of 106, left thirty children to wear mourning for her.

In very recent years, too, Mrs. Mary Jones of Chester, was the mother of thirty-three children; an old man who applied to the Oulton Guardians for relief had thirty children to call him father, and one Anthony Clark, quite shocked his Honor Judge Edge at the Clerkenwell County Court by pleading guilty to thirty-two sons and daughters.

Even the record of the lady who boasts 336 descendants has been eclipsed more than once. When Mrs. Honeywood, of Charing, in Kent, died in 1620 it was said that her descendants comprised sixteen children, 114 grandchildren, 223 great-grandchildren, and nine great-great-grandchildren—making the creditable total of 367 persons who owed their existence to her. But a much more wonderful old lady was Lady Temple of Stow, who actually lived to pat her 700th descendant on the head.

Even this does not constitute a record, for in the "Annual Register" of 1776 we read: "Not many years ago there died in the neighborhood of Festinog, in Merionethshire, Wales, an honest Welsh farmer who was 105 years of age. By his first wife he had thirty children; by his second ten; by his third, four. His youngest son was 81 years younger than his eldest and 800 persons descended from his body attended his funeral."

If we come down to recent times we also find records which are calculated to make one marvel. Only a few years ago, for example, there was buried in Hutton Bushel churchyard, near Scarborough, Mrs. Ursula Lightfoot, a farmer's widow, who left no fewer than 163 descendants to mourn her loss. These included six daughters and three sons, seventy-nine grandchildren, seventy-three great-grandchildren and two great-great-grandchildren.

The late Dowager Duchess of Abercorn, it may be remembered, lived to nurse more than 200 of her descendants, and William Meaking of High Wycombe before he died at the age of 91 could count his descendants up to nearly the same number.

Beyond all question the most prolific family on record is that of a man called Webb who settled a century or so ago in Kentucky. His eldest son was father of nineteen children and before he was 80 saw three later generations totalling 425 members, of whom two were great-great-grandchildren. Webb's second son also had more than 400 descendants, while his daughter Polly, beginning with ten children, lived to see her 230th descendant, and to raise the family of Webb senior above the 1,000 mark.

Another daughter, Sally by name, ranks fourth in order of contribution to the census with 203 descendants; then follows the eldest child, Letty, with a total of 201, while Webb's youngest son, according to the latest family enumeration, had eleven children, seventy-six grandchildren and eighty of the two succeeding generations. Thus the accident of one man's emigration to America has already added more than 1,600 to Cousin Jonathan's family.—Tit-Bits.

No Beds In Bagdad.

About 60 per cent. of Bagdad's population possess no beds. These poor people rest on blankets spread on the floors of their houses; in the winter and on the roofs in the summer. Owing to the excessive heat of these regions sleep is made impossible elsewhere than on the roof or in the open gardens. It is an interesting sight to see how the women at sunset emerge from their houses to prepare the evening meal on the roof, and spread the bedding for the night. Inasmuch as the climate is very dry, there is little to fear from exposure to the night air. While a considerable number of the roofs are surrounded by lattice work to insure a certain amount of privacy, by far the larger number are quite exposed to the gaze of curious and inquisitive neighbors.—Consular and Trade Reports.

The Fair Complexion.

By Frederick Boyle.



T cannot be an accident that nearly all those conquering races which were also colonizers have been fair. Perhaps there is only one indisputable exception—the Arab: for of the tribes which furnish a large proportion of the Roman armies in the earliest time some were blond doubtless as the Samnite. So it was with the Spanish conquerors. One may see flaxen hair, blue eyes and even red cheeks in Costa Rica, Segovia and elsewhere not infrequently to this day. But set against the dark colonizing people which might be found the multitude of Gauls, Teutons, Slavs, Greeks, Scandinavians, English in Europe, Persians, Medes, Indian Aryans, Afghans of Asia—the preponderance of the fair is overwhelming. Some names in this list may surprise the "general reader"—as the Persian. The people so called nowadays are not blond. I can only advise the bewildered to make inquiry.

We may suppose that famine, growth of population or encroachment of enemies set the invaders moving rather than their own impulses. But the dark races must have been subjected to the same pressure from time to time. Why did not like causes produce like results with them? Often enough they started on a career of conquest when urged by greed for plunder or driven by warlike chiefs; but these were military enterprises, not migrations. Assyria colonized in a way, but to so little purpose that when the empire fell those offshoots silently disappeared. I remember no other instance worth note. But in times before history began, forgotten by legend, fair races had marched over half the earth and peopled North India, Persia, Media, Armenia—if, as most authorities agree at present, the "Aryan home" was in Europe. And such movements recurred until the establishment of the Pax Romana, to burst out more tremendous than ever as that obstacle decayed. There are no incidents of the kind in the story of the dark races.

Fight Typhoid and Malaria

By W. F. Massey.



HAVE given my opinion about flies any typhoid. Flies are the product of filth, and typhoid is a filth disease, and without the filth and the flies typhoid would be a rare disease. Make war on the flies. When one gets into a glass of milk do not think it sufficient to take it out, and when one gets on your food refuse to eat it. Make war on flies if you would avoid the germ diseases that they carry.

Drain all places that harbor and breed mosquitoes, for they carry the chills and fever, at least one form does, and if you get rid of the malaria-bearing mosquito you will have no chills or fever if you use water from deep-driven wells. There is as pure air in the swamps as anywhere, and malaria, the product of an animal plasmodium, never exists in the air, but in the water of shallow wells and is carried by mosquitoes from stagnant water. Years ago the eastern shore of Maryland was famous for chills and fever, and the people in Baltimore were afraid to visit the shore in summer. Now, every farm house along the bay side of the upper counties is crowded with summer boarders, for malaria has disappeared as people have found its cause and are using better water from deep artesian wells, and are fighting the mosquitoes. A prominent physician in one of the bay side counties told me that a case of chills and fever was about the last thing he expected to be called on for; and that county was formerly intensely malarious.

Banish flies and the malaria mosquito and you will banish chills and typhoid, if you use good water.

Why Women Talk Little.

By George Harvey.



CAN it be that Nature is reasserting her authority? We may not deny that upon all females, except those politely considered as human, she did and does enjoin submissive silence. It is the cock that crows, the gander that honks, the father that sings, the bullfrog that gulps, and even the masculine grasshopper that stridently rasps his wings. So today, in conformity with barbaric custom, quietude is imposed upon the harem of a Turk as upon that of a chanciere, but how long since not without cause did we suppose we perceived the disappearance of the habit among civilized peoples?

Are we not, then, driven to the conclusion that women of today are beginning to talk less in the hope of thus better pleasing men? If so, while commending the motive, we would unhesitatingly question the method. American women err grievously in assuming that their actual or would-be lords dislike to hear them converse upon all suitable occasions. The mere music of their voices as contrasted with the raucous male note easily counterbalances any possible disparity in the ideas expressed. And, compared with sheer stupidity or studied sulkiness, loquacity is a joy to all mankind. Upon all grounds, therefore—in the interest of progress and enlightenment, for the unbending of the spirit, to enhance cheerfulness, to discourage care, to brighten the home, for sincerity's sake no less than for circumspection's, even for the preservation of peace and quiet within and without the American family—we cry out for a loosening of the delicate tongues now so strangely and so suspiciously stilled.—North American Review.

Reflections of a Bachelor Girl

By Helen Rowland.



MOST women appear to think that "it's better to have been loved and bossed" than never to have been married at all.

Everybody has adopted modern improvements and new methods nowadays except the stork, and he goes right along carrying on business in the same old way. No wonder he has lost so much of his fashionable trade to the up-to-date dog fancier.

A pretty girl in a peek-a-boo waist and a Merry Widow hat on her way downtown can sometimes create more excitement in the business district than a Wall Street panic or a fire.

Before marriage it fills a man with tenderness to have a girl slip her hand confidingly into his coat pocket; but after marriage somehow it fills him only with disgust.

It is one of the mockeries of matrimony that the moment two people begin to be awfully courteous to one another round the house it is a sign that they are awfully mad.

Disagreeable habits, like disagreeable husbands and wives, are so much easier to acquire than the other kind and so much harder to get rid of.—From the New York Evening World.

Odd Things About Fishes.

By John N. Cobb.



FISHES have been put to many queer uses while still alive; but probably the strangest was that suggested to the War Department by an inventor. The propulsion of submarine torpedoes was the subject under discussion, and he proposed that a shark be imprisoned in a tube at the rear end of the projectile, its movements to be controlled by the active application of electricity. In case the shark attempted to swim away, it was to be given an electric shock, and in this way kept on its course until the torpedo had reached its target.

Another remarkable use to which a fish has been put is as a barometer. The loach is very susceptible to atmospheric changes, and when retained in the aquarium is likely to throw itself out at the approach of or during any remarkable change of wind or weather, or if in a pond or stream, will sometimes jump on the bank. It has been kept alive in aquaria as a living barometer from the supposition that certain movements indicate particular changes that are about to occur in the weather. In Russia the dead body of Cottus gobio, the miller's thumb is used as a weathercock. Hung by a single thread it will point to the direction whence the wind blows.—Sunday Magazine.

An Interesting Parrot.

A remarkable parrot was killed at Lytham on Saturday. The owner, an Ansdell gentleman, had had the bird for twelve years, and it accompanied him on his walks into the country. It would fly home, a dis-

tance of two miles, and visit flocks of tame birds, but it always returned home for its food. On Saturday it flew into some trees at Ballam and a man, thinking it was a pigeon after his peas, brought it down with his gun.—London News.

HOUSE WORK



Thousands of American women in our homes are daily sacrificing their lives to duty.

In order to keep the home neat and pretty, the children well dressed and tidy, women overdo. A female weakness or displacement is often brought on and they suffer in silence, drifting along from bad to worse, knowing well that they ought to have help to overcome the pains and aches which daily make life a burden.

It is to these faithful women that

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

comes as a boon and a blessing, as it did to Mrs. F. Ellsworth, of Mayville, N. Y., and to Mrs. W. P. Boyd, of Beaver Falls, Pa., who say:

"I was not able to do my own work, owing to the female trouble from which I suffered. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me wonderfully, and I am so well that I can do as big a day's work as I ever did. I wish every sick woman would try it."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Literary.

A house painter in a New Hampshire village was proceeding down "the main street" one day when he was accosted by a fellow-townsmen.

"Hello, Tom!" called the latter. "Why, I thought you were working on old Spinner's house to-day."

"I was about to commence the job," said the painter, "when the old man picked a quarrel with me. He said he'd put the paint on himself."

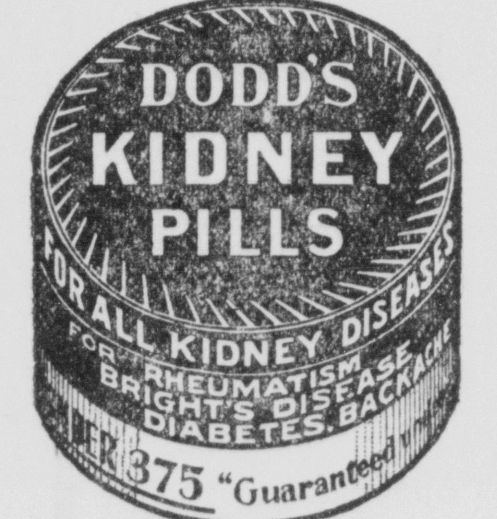
"Do you think he'll do it?" "Well," said the painter, with a smile, "when I passed just now that is where he had put a great deal of it."

White Peril in the East.

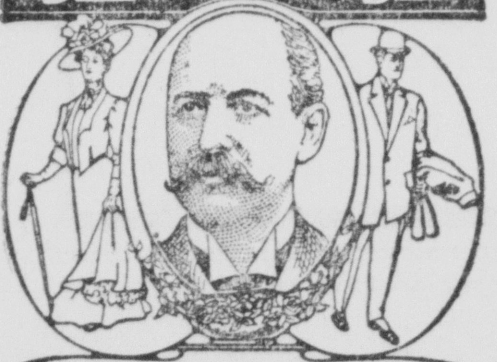
The "white peril" is as threatening to the East as the "yellow danger" is to the West. China and Japan should agree to stop the Europeans and the Americans from cornering the whole of the industrial and commercial markets in the far East.—The Taiyo, Tokio.

An Unfortunate Misunderstanding.

"I had to leave my last situation because the missus said they were going to lead the sinful life, and they wouldn't want any servants about the place."—Punch.



W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3.00 SHOES \$3.50



W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's \$2.00 and \$3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world, because they hold their shape, fit better, and wear longer than any other make.

S. N. U. No. 37-1908

FOR SALE Dirt Cheap, 1010 ACRES TIMBER LANDS IN LAKE COUNTY, MINN., at \$5.00 per acre, or would like a loan of \$2,500 on same, payable in one or two years. 8 per cent interest. Title perfect. Alfred W. Kuehn, Torrey Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

The HOME

CONFIRMED AT NINETY-NINE.

Mrs. Durham, aged ninety-nine, of Offenham, England, was recently confirmed in her own cottage by the Bishop of Worcester. She said she had been so busy all her life that she had not had time to be confirmed before.

WOMEN ARE INVARIABLY POLITE

Helen Ring Robinson, writing in one of the Denver papers, dwelt upon the fact that the women who attended the Democratic Convention listened to every word of the speeches without saying a word, and she wondered if this evidence of politeness was not partly due to the Colorado atmosphere, with its proclivity to blow away sex lines. But who ever heard of a woman talking at any kind of a convention, even outside of Colorado, when they understood what was being talked about?

A FRIEND.

What is the best thing in life? I queried recently. I have raised the same question aforesaid, and found the majority of responses leaned to "human affection." Surely there is nothing that comes to us by the grace of God so helpful as this "friend," who may be a husband, a wife, a sister or a brother, who knows the best of us and the worst of us, and who can love us still, ready to stand by us till the morning when our craft has grounded in the shallows or is helplessly stationary in maelstrom vortex, when we need all the strength our God can give simply to live, my friend, simply to live! How rare friends are, one soon realizes, and how priceless no words can duly say.—Home Chat.

A PICTURESQUE PRINCESS.

This is how Queen Charlotte of England, wife of George IV., appeared in the streets of Genoa while she was the Crown Princess, as described by Mme de Boigne:

"There was a kind of phaeton constructed like a seashell, covered with gilding and mother-of-pearl, colored inside, lined with blue velvet and decorated with silver fringes; this was drawn by two very small piebald horses driven by a small child who was dressed like an operatic angel with spangels and flesh-colored tights, and within it lounged a fat woman of fifty years of age, short, plump and high-colored. She wore a pink hat with seven or eight pink feathers floating in the wind, a pink bodice cut very low and a short white skirt which hardly came below her knees, showing two stout legs with pink top-boots. A rose-colored sash which she was continually draping completed this costume."

STICK TO FACTS.

Don't get the exaggerating habit. It may make you amusing; it will make you untrustworthy.

This is an era of facts. In the witness box one fact is worth a carload of perjury.

Accuracy is an accomplishment that is being drummed even into the reporter. The pencil must be yellow, but the point true blue.

It is often a shock to the exaggerator when she learns her hearers spell her art with three letters.

Facts may be unpleasant. The remedy lies not in glossing them over. Bury them if you can; if they will sprout, graft them with better things so the new growth leavens the old.

Stick to facts. Honesty may make you poor and unpopular; it won't land you in jail.

Facts may be "stubborn things;" but their stubbornness is not in it with a lie you must live up to.

It is easier to stick to facts than to have the lie you want to down not stick to you.—New York Press.

RELIEF IN COIFFURES.

"I don't believe," said the observant bachelor, "that the present style of hair dressing will prevail with the summer girl. For my part I can spare it. I do not admire a woman who looks like an advertisement for a hair mattress, and I believe that summer will help to relieve the landscape of much that we have had to endure this winter with such patience as we could summon. A huge rat and a yard of puffs will not be a comfortable addition to a woman's toilet on a summer day. Besides, ocean and mountain breezes would speedily play havoc with the stiff, formal mounds of hair which women now carry about, and which, surmounted by the monstrous hats of this season, remind the observer of the loads carried on the heads of foreign laboring women.

"What we like to see on the summer girl is a lot of wind-blown hair, tossed up in youthful fashion and looking perfectly natural. For a frolicsome ocean breeze to snatch a handful of false puffs from a girl's head and toss them out on to the waves, where they would surge back and forth, would be to break up the most intense romance that ever had beginning."—New York Press.

VALUE OF AN AUTOMATON FACE.

"When I first came to New York," confessed a girl art student, "I thought all the women had regular 'putty faces.' It seemed to me I never saw such blank walls as their expressionless faces. I would get into a

street car and look about me, and could not detect any sign that any one else knew I existed. Women looked right through me as if I were a pane of window glass. I soon found out, however, that an expressionless face is a woman's protection. It is not that New York women cannot look bright and interested; it is because they dare not show any friendliness in public. When I first came, being from a smaller city where every one knows every one else, I would get on a car in a lively manner, look about me, smile and study the people, just as I would do at home. I soon saw men returning my friendly looks with disagreeable stares. They naturally thought I was trying to start a flirtation. Several times I was followed as a penalty for my too-interested manner, and I began to adopt the New York way.

Now I go in many parts of the city, acting as near like an automaton as I can, seeing no one, never expressing any interest or emotion in my face, and have learned the secret of going about this big city unmolested."—New York Times.

CHEERFULNESS AT TABLE.

An old lady who looked as though she might have belonged to the Sunshine Society all her life, was asked by a friend for the secret of her never failing cheerfulness. Her answer contains a suggestive lesson for parents. "I think," said the clever old lady, "it is because we were taught in our family to be cheerful at table. My father was a lawyer with a large criminal practice; his mind was harassed with difficult problems all the day long; yet he always came to the table with a smile and a pleasant greeting for every one, and exerted himself to make the table hour delightful. All his powers to charm were freely given to entertain his family. Three times a day we felt this genial influence, and the effect was marvelous. If a child came to the table with cross looks, he or she was quietly sent away to find a good boy or girl, for only such were allowed to come within that loving circle. We were taught that all pretty grievances and jealousies must be forgotten when meal time came, and the habit of being cheerful three times a day, under all circumstances, had its effect on even the most sullen temper."

Much is said and written these days about "table manners." Children (in well bred families) are drilled in a knowledge of "good form" as to the use of the fork and napkin; proper methods of eating the various courses are descanted upon, but training in the most important grace or habit a child must have, that of cheerfulness at table, is too often neglected.

The Orientals had no family ties of affection until they began to eat at a common table. Let the gathering at meal time be made the most happy hour of the day, and the influence on the children may be beyond estimation.—Table Talk.

FASHION NOTES.

The detachable jabots of lawn or linen, edged with lace or hemstitching, are just the thing to dress up a simple waist.

Fine ribbon embroidery is being used in decorating a reception gown of very sheer material. The color is all a very, very soft gray.

There are no fabrics which require such care in fitting and trimming as the checks.

Silk-warp henriettes are used for tailor-made costumes, the heavier being better suited.

Of course for a while the long glove plain was novelty enough but now there must be some variation, and it is taking the form of decorated tops.

Shot taffetas are vying with the checks or drop skirts and petticoats, and being newer will probably soon be more used.

Ruches are made of chiffon shirred into all sorts of complicated forms, but does not take so well as tulle, having a flat effect.

Poplin as well as mohair makes durable and dust-shedding street or travelling suits.

Wide collars on the chic little French dresses with which guimpes are worn add to the width of shoulder of the young wearers and add a smart touch.

An evening cloak is chameleon like of green and mauve and blue chiffon applique with garlands of flowers in the same colorings and lined with pale rose plisse chiffon.

The net top laces and bands to match are just the right trimming for the sheer half-silk fabrics found in exquisite patterns among the better wash gowns.

The clinging styles suit to a T flowing house robes, and the prevalence of the princess model always insures attractive evening gowns.

The parabol by preference matches the color of the gown with which it is carried.

Instead of returning to their home in England upon the completion of fifty years' work in China Bishop George Moule and his wife, now 80 years of age, have determined to remain in the field.

AN ANGRY LION.

Movements that Always Precede the Animal's Spring.

A lion's first signs of anger are as follows: Its tail rapidly twists from side to side, the bottom slightly raising and the black tassel at the end beating the air. It lowers its head more than usual and growls, at intervals showing its teeth. Then its voice becomes louder. It roars, shows its teeth and lowers its ears, the movements of the tail increasing all the time.

At the time of charging—that is, at the height of its anger—the tail rises in the air until it is almost vertical, the black tassel continues to move, the ears are flattened completely, and the animal comes toward you at a slow trot, then at a gallop, and finally springs forward with open mouth and extended claws.

Sometimes it shows these various symptoms without charging, restrained by prudence, but it never charges without showing them. When the tail rises the hunter can bring his rifle to the shoulder and await his opportunity. In hunting a man who is on his guard is worth four.

A charge is extremely dangerous, almost always fatal when unexpected, either because of the dense vegetation or other causes, but if you see the animal getting ready flight is useless. Stand your ground. The only thing to do is to keep cool and trust in your weapon. If you have no confidence in yourself it is prudent to avoid measuring your strength against these animals.

Lost Its Potency.

"So you no longer use buttermilk?" "What's the use?" returned Mr. Fairbanks; "if I drank a gallon of the stuff a day the papers wouldn't notice it."—Philadelphia Press.

A TEXAS CLERGYMAN

Speaks Out for the Benefit of Suffering Thousands.

Rev. G. M. Gray, Baptist clergyman, of Whitesboro, Tex., says: "Four years ago I suffered miserably with lumbago. Every movement was one of pain. Doan's Kidney Pills removed the whole difficulty after only a short time. Although I do not like to have my name used publicly, I make an exception in this case, so that other sufferers from kidney trouble may profit by my experience."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Martin's Murmur.

"Frederick Townsend Martin, New York's most brilliant entertainer, is not a lavish worshiper of blue blood, but at the same time he hates to see fake crests, faked family portraits, ancient heirlooms from the curiosity shop, and all those other counterfeit things that some of our millionaires affect."

The speaker was an actress. The scene was one of Mr. Martin's teas at the Plaza, a splendid assemblage of beautiful, brilliant women, great painters, society leaders, novelists—such an assemblage as only Mr. Martin collects.

"Yes," resumed the lady, "Mr. Martin hates faked blue blood. I remember, one night at a public dinner, he sat beside me, and near us a fat woman, a very blatant type of the nouveau riche, boasted of her birth."

"My ancestors," she said, 'come from London. I'm going over there next summer. I'm going to visit all the scenes that's associated with the lives of my ancestors.'

"Amazing how fashionable slumming has become," Mr. Martin murmured.

How It Happened.

"True, the night was dark, but he appeared to jump deliberately in front of the automobile."

"Force of habit. The poor fellow was an actor and naturally dived for the spot light."—Kansas City Journal.

MOTHER AND CHILD.

Both Fully Nourished on Grape-Nuts.

The value of this famous food is shown in many ways, in addition to what might be expected from its chemical analysis.

Grape-Nuts food is made of whole wheat and barley, is thoroughly baked for many hours and contains all the wholesome ingredients in these cereals.

It contains also the phosphate of potassium in the grains, which Nature uses to build up brain and nerve cells.

Young children require proportionately more of this element because the brain and nervous system of the child grows so rapidly.

A Va. mother found the value of Grape-Nuts in not only building up her own strength but in nourishing her baby at the same time. She writes:

"After my baby came I did not recover health and strength, and the doctor said I could not nurse the baby as I did not have nourishment for her, besides I was too weak."

"He said I might try a change of diet and see what that would do, and recommended Grape-Nuts food. I bought a pkg. and used it regularly. A marked change came over both baby and I."

"My baby is now four months old, is in fine condition, I am nursing her and doing all my work and never felt better in my life." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL 3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of O. H. DE SAUVAGE, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, NEW YORK.
Pumpkin Seed—
Aloe—
Rhubarb—
Sage—
Licorice—
Cinnamon—
Peppermint—
Sassafras—
Ginger—
Cloves—
Nutmeg—
Mace—
Allspice—
Anise—
Fennel—
Caraway—
Mustard—
Turmeric—
Saffron—
Violet—
Indigo—
Madder—
Rose—
Starch—
Sugar—
Water—
Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act.
Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

of

In Use

For Over

Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

THREE CURES OF ECZEMA.

Woman Tells of Her Brother's Terrible Suffering—Two Babies Also Cured—Cuticura Invaluable.

"My brother had eczema three different summers. Each summer it came out between his shoulders and down his back, and he said his suffering was terrible. When it came on the third summer, he bought a box of Cuticura Ointment and gave it a faithful trial. Soon he began to feel better and he cured himself entirely of eczema with Cuticura. A lady in Indiana heard of how my daughter, Mrs. Miller, had cured her little son of terrible eczema by the Cuticura Remedies. This lady's little one had the eczema so badly that they thought they would lose it. She used Cuticura Remedies and they cured her child entirely, and the disease never came back. Mrs. Sarah E. Lusk, Coldwater, Mich., Aug. 15 and Sept. 2, 1907."

A Boy on Clergymen.

Bishop Potter, at an ecclesiastical dinner in New York, read a Coopers-town school boy's essay on Clergymen. The essay, which created much amusement, was as follows:

"There are 3 kinds of clergymen: bishops, rectors and curates. The bishops tell the rectors to work and the curates have to do it. A curate is a thin married man but when he is a rector he gets fatter and can preach longer sermons and becomes a good man."

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Powder FREE

Write today to Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Powder, a powder to shake into your shoes. It cures tired, sweating, hot, swollen, itching feet. It makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Corns and Bunions. All Druggists and Shoe Stores sell it. 25c.

When the Dime Museum Burned.

They got the fat woman out by using a pair of strong derriks; And when she saw she was safe She promptly went into hysterics. —Chicago Tribune.

Worth Its Weight in Gold.

It's PETTIT'S EYE SALVE, strengthens eyes of the old, tonic for eye strain, weak and watery eyes. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

There were shipped 34,611 tons of chalk from Dunkirk, France, to the United States in 1905.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

Cleanses the System Effectually, Disperses Colds and Headaches due to Constipation; Acts naturally, acts truly as a Laxative. Best for Men, Women and Children—Young and Old. To get its Beneficial Effects Always buy the Genuine which has the full name of the Company.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
by whom it is manufactured, printed on the front of every package.
SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.
one size only, regular price 50¢ per bottle.

Low Rates to California,

Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming and other Western States, on SHIPMENTS OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND EMIGRANT MOVABLES. Address THE AMERICAN FORWARDING CO., 188 Madison St., Chicago, Ill., or 335 E. Illinois Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

Paxtine TOILET ANTISEPTIC

Keeps the breath, teeth, mouth and body antiseptically clean and free from unhealthy germ-life and disagreeable odors, which water, soap and tooth preparations alone cannot do. A germicidal, disinfecting and deodorizing toilet requisite of exceptional excellence and economy. Invaluable for inflamed eyes, throat and nasal and uterine catarrh. At drug and toilet stores, 50 cents, or by mail postpaid. Large Trial Sample.

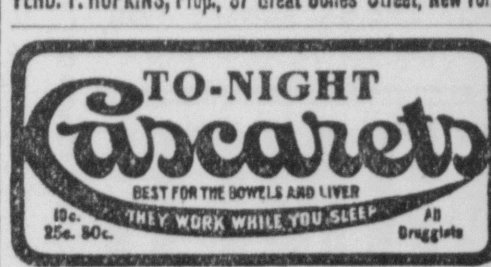
WITH "HEALTH AND BEAUTY" BOOK SENT FREE THE PAXTON TOILET CO., Boston, Mass.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. Felix Gouraud's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Blemishes, and Skin Diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and de-bases the skin. It has stood the test of 60 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. A certain cure for Acne, and a sure remedy for all skin diseases. Dr. T. Felix Gouraud said to a lady of the haut-tout (a patient): "As you ladies will use them I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations. For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the United States, Canada and Europe. FERO, T. HOPKINS, Prop., 37 Great Jones Street, New York.

"Gouraud's Cream" is the least harmful of all the skin preparations. For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the United States, Canada and Europe. FERO, T. HOPKINS, Prop., 37 Great Jones Street, New York.



IMMENSE TOBACCO PURCHASE.

Forty-Eight Thousand Dollars Paid for a Fancy Lot of Tobacco.

The biggest purchase of high grade tobacco ever made in the West by a cigar manufacturer was made last Wednesday by Frank P. Lewis, Peoria, Ill., for his celebrated Single Binder cigar. A written guarantee was given that the entire amount was to be fancy selected tobacco. This, no doubt, makes the Lewis factory the largest holder in the United States of tobacco of so high a grading.—Herald-Transcript.

JOS. DUCHAG & CO.
FINE WISCONSIN FARM AND TIMBER LANDS AN ACRE \$10 to \$25
92 LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO

FOR SALE FINEST LANDS IN THE NORTH—40,000 ACRES WEST. 1 in the celebrated CLOVER BELT of WISCONSIN, all within a few miles of three railroads; good roads and schools; terms and price on tracts of 40 acres and up reasonable. Write for information. SETTLERS ESPECIALLY DESIRED. John S. Owen Lumber Co., Owen, Wis.

ECZEMA
A Positive Remedy and Sure Cure for all kinds of SKIN DISEASES, guaranteed. Write today for FREE Booklet, or Ointment, \$1.00 per box. DR. D. F. SWENGLER, Los Angeles, Cal. Gen. Delivery

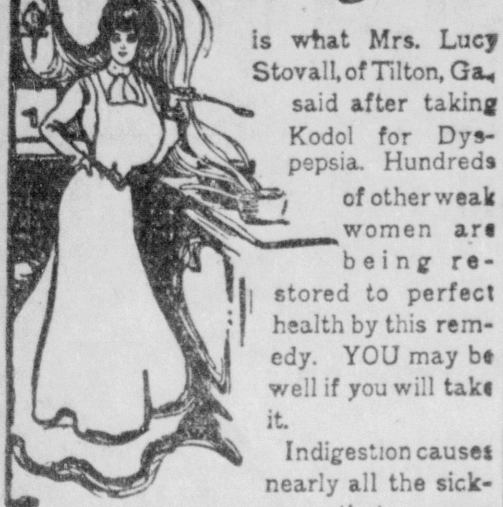
GINSENG Golden Seal (Medicinal Plant Culture) books all for easy money on the side. Work delightful, profits immense. We got \$28 last fall for one small market basket of roots, 1 lb. from ground 5 x 10 ft. Information, 2c. Booklet, Medical Plant Gardens, Indianapolis, Ind.

S. N. U. No. 37-1908

IN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please do not fail to mention you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

ONE MORE CHANCE 45,000 Acres Choice LAND will be sold under easy terms in 10 annual payments. Write for booklet, "SUNNY LAND" Burner Real Estate & Invest. Co., Lyndell, Utah

STRONG Again



is what Mrs. Lucy Stovall, of Tilton, Ga., said after taking Kodol for Dyspepsia. Hundreds of other weak women are being restored to perfect health by this remedy. YOU may be well if you will take it.

Indigestion causes nearly all the sickness that women have. It deprives the system of nourishment and the delicate organs peculiar to women suffer—weak, and become diseased.

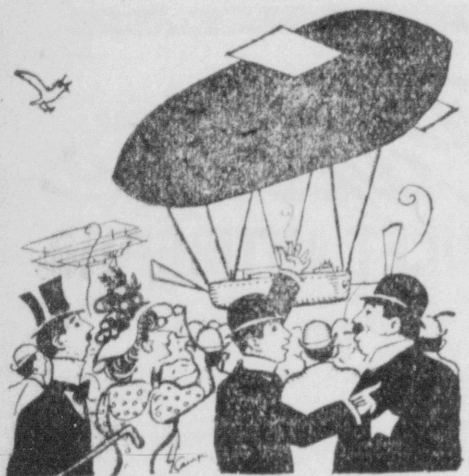
Kodol For Dyspepsia

enables the stomach and digestive organs to digest and assimilate all of the wholesome food that may be eaten. It nourishes the body, and rebuilds the weak organs, restoring health and strength. Kodol relieves indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia, sour risings, belching, heartburn and all stomach disorders.

Digests What You Eat

Relieves indigestion, sour stomach, belching of gas, etc. Prepared at the Laboratory of E. O. DeWitt & Co., Chicago, U.S.A.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



The up-to-date folk now all think of flying. And ask, "What make of airship do you think of buying?"

Certainly the airship is "going some" and pretty soon we'll be reading quotations on such and such a make of aeroplane. Meanwhile don't forget that coal is always going to be a necessity and that ours fills the bill in every particular. One trial of our Raymond City Lump makes a satisfied customer. Let us satisfy you. Price \$3.75 per ton.

EBNER

Ice and Cold Storage Co.
TELEPHONE NO. 4.

B. & O. S.-W.

Very low one way rates to Arizona, British Columbia, California, Idaho, Mexico, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon and Washington.

Date of Sale

Sept. 1st to Oct. 31st.

Home seekers round trip tickets on sale the first and third Tuesdays of each month to the West and South West. For further information call at B. & O. Ticket Office or address

C. C. FREY, Agt.

W. P. TOWNSEND, D. P. A.
Vincennes, Ind.

LEGISLATURE IS DOWN TO WORK

With Committees Ready For Action the Grind Begins.

HELD SHORT SESSION TODAY

Reappointment of the Various Committees of the Senate and House Today Puts the Special Session in Shape for the Transaction of the Business for Which It Was Called, and It Is Expected That There Will Be Little Delay on the Part of the Solons.

Indianapolis, Sept. 19.—The legislature held a brief session today to hear the announcement of the reappointment of the committees that served during the regular session nearly two years ago, and the filling of such vacancies as have occurred in committee since the adjournment of the regular session. In both the senate and the house the understanding prevails, reinforced by the determination of Lieutenant Governor Miller and Speaker Branch in the two houses respectively, that the special session shall be kept close to program and the business for which it was called transacted "with neatness and dispatch" and an adjournment taken within a fortnight, probably less time.

The first day's session was devoted to listening to the governor's message on the need for special appropriations for state institutions, the night rider situation, the Vincennes university claim and county local option. After meeting in joint session of the senate and house during the reading of the message, adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock this morning.

There was nothing in the governor's message that had not been mentioned in his call for the special session. It was noticed, however, that the governor emphasized the importance of the repeal of the Vincennes university claim and the adoption of a county option law.

The hall of the house of representatives was packed with visitors and legislators during the joint meeting. Wives and friends of the members had many of the seats in all the aisles and along the walls. There was a great jam in the spaces back of the galleries. The galleries were filled with men and women. Representatives and senators, as is usual on occasions of this kind, found what room they could in odd corners here and there, out of the way of the visitors.

The Rev. Mr. Sayres, of Winchester, pastor of a Friends' church, offered invocation at the opening of the house session, which preceded the joint meeting. William Walker of the state statistician's office, former reading clerk of the house, was called in to read the governor's call for a special session. The roll call, with its familiar, "Andrews, Babcock, Baker," etc was gone through. The only absentee noted was Faulkner of Laporte county, who resigned and was re-elected Thursday.

Lewis G. Cowing of Muncie, elected to take the seat vacated by the resignation of Carmichael, was present and was sworn in. Judge James H. Jordan of the supreme court administered the oath, when Cowing was escorted to the front of the house by his colleague, Fitch. Cowing was later sought by the other members for his account of the bitter fight in Delaware county that came near sending a Democrat to the legislature instead of himself.

All the senators were present when Lieutenant Governor Miller dropped the gavel. The only vacant seats were those of John C. Farber and John Benz, both of whom have died since the adjournment of the regular session, and of Dr. Richard McCain, who resigned to accept the postmastership at Kentland. Senators elected at the special elections to fill these vacancies had not received their certificates of election, so did not take their seats.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Allan B. Philpott of this city, after which Lieutenant Governor Miller made a brief speech, in which he paid tribute to the memory of Senators Farber and Benz, the deceased members. He hoped for a speedy adjournment, and urged the members to remember that they were "elected upon the direct and implied promise to do what might serve best for all citizens of the state, for the women and children as well as the men, and for men of all occupation and of all conditions in life."

The proclamation calling the special session was read, after which numerous committees were appointed, one to notify the house that the senate was ready for business, another to tell the governor the same thing, a third and a fourth to draw up resolutions on the deaths of Farber and Benz, a fifth to report on the senatorial mileage, etc. The senate then marched as a body to the chamber of the house of representatives to hear the governor's message.

Shot From Ambush.

Sunman, Ind., Sept. 19.—While passing from a neighbor's house, Charles Billman, who lives south of here, was shot in the neck and back by some person using a shotgun. The wound is regarded as serious. Suspicion rests on a neighbor, who is reported to have made threats, and it is expected that an arrest will be made soon.

A Traveling Man's Experience.

"I must tell you my experience on an east bound O. R. & N. R. R. train from Pendleton to LeGrande, Ore.," writes Sam A. Garber, a well known traveling man. "I was in the smoking department with some other traveling men when one of them went out into the coach and came back and said, 'There is a woman sick unto death in the car. I at once got up and went out, found her very ill with cramp colic, her hands and her arms were drawn up so you could not straighten them, and with a deathlike look on her face. Two or three ladies were working with her and giving her whiskey. I went to my suitcase and got my bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I never travel without it, ran to the water tank, put a double dose of the medicine in the glass, poured some water into it and stirred it with a pencil; then I had quite a time to get the ladies to let me give it to her, but I succeeded. I could at once see the effect and I worked with her, rubbing her hands, and in twenty minutes I gave her another dose. By this time we were almost into LeGrande, where I was to leave the train. I gave the bottle to the husband to be used in case another dose should be needed but by the time the train ran into LeGrande she was all right and I received the thanks of every passenger in the car. For sale by C. W. Milhous.

Proceedings Suddenly Suspended.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The relevancy of questions asked President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, concerning editorials in the September number of the Federationist, will be passed upon by the district supreme court probably Monday, and pending that action, the proceedings in the contempt case against the Federation officers were suddenly suspended. Mr. Gompers declined to answer the questions because the utterances attributed to him had been made since the contempt petition was filed.

Best Treatment for a Burn.

If for no other reason, Chamberlain's Salve should be kept in every household on account of its great value in the treatment of burns. It allays the pain almost instantly and unless the injury is a severe one, heals the parts without leaving a scar. This salve is also unequalled for chapped hands, sore nipples and diseases of the skin. Price 25c. For sale by C. W. Milhous.

Double Murderer Convicted.

Rockville, Conn., Sept. 18.—John Zett, who has been on trial here for the killing of his wife, Mary, and his granddaughter Viola, last month, was found guilty of murder in the first degree. Judge Curtis imposed a sentence of death. Zett is to be hanged on Dec. 21 next.

Good For Biliousness.

"I took two of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver tablets last night, and I feel fifty per cent better than I have for weeks," says J. J. Firestone of Allegan, Mich. "They are certainly a fine article for biliousness." For sale by C. W. Milhous.

Respite for Murderer.

Guthrie, Okla., Sept. 18.—Acting Governor Bellamy has granted a reprieve until Nov. 13 next to Will Johnson, the negro who was to have been hanged today at Tecumseh for assaulting and killing Mrs. Cupp, an aged woman.

For a Sprained Ankle.

A sprained ankle may be cured in about one-third the time usually required by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely and giving it absolutely rest. For sale by C. W. Milhous.

In view of the rapid increase of cholera at St. Petersburg, the municipality has decided to close the primary schools of the city for six weeks and to convert the school buildings into hospitals.

The Little Candy Cold Cure Tablet, called Preventives, will in a few hours safely check all Colds or LaGrippe. Try them. 48-25c. Sold by A. J. Pellens.

Senator Albert J. Beveridge has been selected by the Republican national committee to make an extensive tour of the country and make political speeches in reply to William J. Bryan.

Don't be afraid to give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to your children. It contains no opium or other harmful drug. It always cures. For sale by C. W. Milhous.

Gradual improvement in the commercial situation is encouraging, although the volume of trade has not expanded in proportion to the growth of confidence, says Dun's review.

A tickling or dry cough can be quickly loosened with Dr. Shoop's Cough Remedy. No opium, no chloroform, nothing unsafe or harsh. Sold by A. J. Pellens.

Despite the strict preventative measures that have been taken, the cholera which now is raging through Russia, has finally invaded Odessa.

Pains of women, head pains, or any pain stopped in 20 minutes sure, with Dr. Shoop's Pink Pain Tablets. See full formula on 25c box. Sold by A. J. Pellens.

Want Ads. get results. Try one.

FOREST FIRES RAVAGE MAINE

Thousands of Acres of Timber Land Destroyed.

FOURTEEN TOWNS IN DANGER

Night and Day in the Forest Regions Large Forces of Men Are at Work in an Effort to Place the Flames Under Control or Turn Them Away From Forest-Girdled Villages—The Smoke Has Covered All of New England With a Pall and Has Seriously Affected Coastwise Navigation.

Augusta, Me., Sept. 19.—A dense pall of smoke, that in many places obscured the sun, enveloped the state of Maine early today as the result of numerous forest fires that are devastating thousands of acres of timber lands and causing grave anxiety for the safety of property in at least fourteen towns. Night and day a large army of men are at work in the effort to place the flames under control or turn them away from forest-girdled villages. The smoke is stifling and the heat is such as to try the endurance of the strongest, and fresh relays are constantly being dispatched to the front. So far as known no lives have been lost. Vast sections of woodland are burning in Hancock, Piscataqua, Roscoegan, Somerset, Oxford, York, Cumberland and Penobscot counties. The towns and villages where the danger is great or damage heavy include Brooksville, West Hancock, Sully, Dicksville, Jackman, Lisbon, Scarborough, Biddeford, Eliot, York, Olamont, Milford, Cardville and Costigan. The worst situation was at Brooksville. Here hundreds of men were concentrated along the banks of Meadowbrook trying to keep the flames from crossing that stream. The fire, fed with the parched timber of 3,000 acres, advanced on the village with a front four miles wide. When the flames cross the stream, not only the town of Brooksville itself but numerous villages and outlying houses in the neighborhood will probably be destroyed.

It is reported that the western part of the town, which is divided by the stream, is on fire.

Adirondack Forests Burning.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Reports of new forest fires in the Adirondacks were received today by the state forest, fish and game commission. Rain is badly needed to aid in the work of controlling the fires, and the scarcity of available men to fight the flames is proving a serious handicap. Chief Fire Warden Emmons, from Tupper lake, reported that the fire had not reached the green timber as yet.

Pall of Smoke at Boston.

Boston, Sept. 19.—The smoke from the many forest fires in the north and west is so dense here today that it is impossible to cross the Charles river. The heavy pall has almost shut off sight of the sun. Navigation near the coast is seriously handicapped by the smoke.

BUSINESS LOOKING UP

Bradstreet's Weekly Review Is Quite Encouraging.

New York, Sept. 19.—Bradstreet's weekly review of trade today says: Business in general has experienced a further moderate improvement in jobbing as well as in wholesale lines. Fall trade has reached the maximum at some cities, and most out-of-town merchants have left the large centers for home, though state fairs and fall carnivals are attracting visitors to various sections, thus enlarging the volume of trade. On the whole, purchases have been confined chiefly to staples, and no more than actual needs have been filled; therefore sales have been considerably below those of last year at this season. This conservatism, for which approaching elections and the diminished purchasing power of the public, outside of the agricultural regions, are responsible, is looked upon with some degree of satisfaction, it being felt that, inasmuch as retailers' stocks are not burdensome a constantly good filling-in order trade should be experienced throughout the fall and winter.

Safe at Christmas Island.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 19.—The long missing British steamer Aeon, which sailed from San Francisco July 26 for Sydney, Australia, has been heard from. A brief cablegram has reached Bamfield, the terminus of the Pacific cable on Vancouver Island, from Fanning Island, saying the passengers of the Aeon were safe at Christmas Island, some hundred miles from Fanning Island. The word came from Captain Downie of the Aeon, who had arrived at Fanning Island, but contained no details as to whether the Aeon was wrecked or simply delayed because of an accident to her machinery.

The president since July 1 has passed upon ninety-six applications for pardon, which brings the work of the pardon attorney of the department of justice up to date. Of this number forty-six applications were denied and fifty were granted.

Every Month

writes Mrs. E. Fournier of Lake Charles, La., "I used to suffer from headache, backache, side ache, pressing-down pains, and could hardly walk. At last I took Cardui, and now I feel good all the time."

TAKE **CARDUI** J 26

It Will Help You

Cardui is a medicine that has been found to act upon the cause of most women's pains, strengthening the weakened womanly organs, that suffer because their work is too hard for them.

It is not a pain "killer," but a true female remedy, composed of purely vegetable ingredients, perfectly harmless and recommended for all sick women, old or young. Try Cardui. Women's Relief.

AT ALL DRUG STORES

GOV. HASKELL SAYS IT WAS ANOTHER HASKELL

Oklahoma Executive Not the Man Mentioned by Hearst.

Chicago, Sept. 19.—Governor Haskell of Oklahoma gave out a statement here last night denying that he had ever had anything to do with the Standard Oil company, as charged by Mr. Hearst at Columbus. "It is true that a Mr. Haskell was mentioned in the records," said Governor Haskell, "but instead of being me it was W. C. Haskell, a former United States marshal at Cleveland, Ohio, and now an employee of the District of Columbia. Frank S. Monnet, a former attorney general of Ohio, knowing this to be true, came all the way to Oklahoma last year to exonerate me during my campaign. Mr. Hearst's statement at Columbus is just like his assertion about my fight against union labor. It is false. Mr. Hearst is not mistaken. He is not misinformed. He knows all the facts and is knowingly and deliberately perverting them. I never in my life had any relations of any kind with the Standard Oil company, nor any request from that company or its officials to act for them in any capacity."

Record Fails to Prove It.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The congressional records fail to show that there was any bill introduced in congress during 1900 or in the first session of the 56th congress, which was in session at that time, relating to foreign corporations as referred to in the Foraker-Archbold letters. House bill No. 500, to which specific reference is made in the correspondence, was a private claims bill and did not deal with corporations in any way. There was not at that time any member of the house named Price, which is given as the name of the author of the bill referred to.

Dunham Held in Texas.

San Jose, Cal., Sept. 19.—Further evidence that William Hatfield, the man who is being held in Sherman, Tex., is James C. Dunham, who murdered six persons in this county in 1896, has been received by Sheriff Langford in a dispatch from United States Marshal McAfee of Sherman.

PILES CURED AT HOME BY NEW ABSORPTION METHOD.

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P, Notre Dame, Ind.

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